FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,594.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO 131.

NO LIFE FOR NAUGHT.

An insect on the underside a leaf.
Its home, its world, that yet unnoticed falls
From some great tree that stretches wide its arms
And to its shade the grateful cattle calls:
Less than the least of worms like this am I,
Yet known and cared for by one watchful Eye.

Or stood that tree deep in some forest vast
Where myraid leaves bud forth and live and die,
Then in the dust, in fragrant billowy heaps,
Trod by chance warfarers, unnumbered lie:
Such, Lord, am I, and yet my very dust
I know that Thou wilt keep, a sacred trust.

Perhaps the worm that lives its little day
On that green leaf, a thread so fine may spin
That, wrought in some rich fabric, it may deck
A queenly form, and words admiring win:
Even so Thy grace can take some work of mine,
And in Thy Bride's own raiment let it shine.

Perhaps from that forgotten, mouldering heap
Some little seed, by bird or wild bee brought,
May spring up to some flower of beauty rare;
Then was that little leaf's short life for naught?
So would I sleep, forgotten in my grave,
While o'er my head such flowers of beauty wave.

A speck, a mote among unnumbered worlds
And countless ranks of being, such our lot;
What can we hope, a while our part to play,
To weep, to laugh, then die and be forgot:
Yet has each life its place, it work, its crown,
Its just reward, its endless, sure renown?
—*Living Church.*

Letter from Japan.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

HAKODATE, JAPAN, June 25, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—If your readers will look at the map of Japan they will see that the island of Yesso, called by the Japanese "the Hokkondo," is north of the island of Niphon, or as the old geographers call it, the island of Honda, a name unknown here. Hakodate, the principal seaport of this island, a town of about 60,000 inhabitants, is situated on the south part of the island of Yesso, or the Hokkondo, and is five hundred miles a little to the northwest of Tokiyo. It is reached by a overland journey of a fortnight, or three or four days by ship up the coast. I chose the latter, being much the shorter and easier route. We left Yokohama on Thursday noon, the 4th of June. It was storming when we left port, and continued to do so all that day, but during the rest of the voyage, we had delightful weather. Our ship was the "Wakanoura Maru" of the Mitsu Bishi line. She is a steamer of about 2000 tons, has three masts, and originally plied between Bombay and Suez She is largest and the fastest of any of the coast steamers, and I think, is English built. A few years ago when Japan began to open her doors to foreign trade and intercourse, a Japanese of great enterprise of the name of Iwasahi bought a few ships for coasting. He made such great success that the government loaned him money to purchase a number of foreign ships. A company was formed, and Mr. Iwasahi, being the principal owner, was placed at the head. He very wisely put foreign captains and officers on the ships, and foreigners of ability in the different offices on land. Mr. Iwasahi was a Tosa man of the island of Shekoku, a part of the country noted for astute, intelligent men, men who are now taking a very important part in the affairs of the empire. His family crest was three diamonds meeting in the centre, which in Japanese was called "mitsu" (3) "bishi" (figure.) The new company was called Mitsu Bishi, and their flag is a white ground with three diamonds on the centre. This mark you see on all the linen, crockery and every thing belonging to the company. They have now between thirty and thirty-five ships, which run around the islands, up and down the coast, and over to Koua and China. They carry the mail, and have the support and patronage of the government. All of the ships except a few small ones, are foreign built. Mr. Iwasahi has paid the borrowed money, and the company is out of debt The originator of the line, the old man Iwasahi, died in Tokiyo a few months ago, his funeral is said to have cost thousands of dollars. His son is being educated in England, but the brother of the senior Iwasahi is at the head of the company.

A few months ago another company was formed, it was said to take the monopoly from the Mitsu Bishi, but they are a million dollars in debt, and I have heard some talk of the former company buying off their ships. Our ship, the Wakanoura Maru—Maru is a title applied to ships, for instance the "Tokio Maru," "Yokohama Maru," "Takasago Maru" &c., arrived at Oginohama, a port in the bay of Sendan, Friday at 11 A. M., stayed there until Saturday at daylight, and without stopping again, we reached this port Saturday at 1 A. M. The captain, Christensen by name, is from Denmask. He has been forty-three years at sea, and he told me he had never lost a man overboard, or had an accident of any kind.

While we were waiting at Oginohama, he took me all over the ship, and explained everything to me. His pronunciation of English is atrocious, and I lost much that was said.

Saturday afternoon as we were steaming along the chief engineer took me down into the engine room and showed me the two immense engines as their pistons worked up and down. I saw the six large furnaces, and while we stood looking on the engineer of that watch (there are four sub-engineers) made one of the firemen rake down the fire and throw on some fresh coal to show me the tremendous draught. I asked, that if they used salt water, what became of the salt; the engineer laughed, and replied, "ah, now you are coming at one of our secrets;" they explained that one supply of water lasted a long time. After being converted into steam it was carried first to one engine, then to the next; its force being much spent, it passed into the condenser, where it was converted into water, and conveyed by pipes into the boiler again. This revolution going on all the time, the boiler is never empty, and but a small quantity of salt remains. An immensely thick, solid iron shaft is turned by these engines, and extends to the propeller or screw at the stern of the steamer. I could not, of course, see this screw, but they told me that it had four blades, and cut through the water as an ordinary auger cuts through wood.

When we "went astern" all the machinery, shaft, propeller and all were reversed. The steamer trembled and creaked from its bows to stern. The captain had showed me the telegraph near the wheel house, and while we were waiting at Oginohama he turned the screw or perhaps handle would be more appropriate, around, and I could hear the bell in the engine room. When I was down there they showed me the terminus of this telegraph above. The indicators, to tell the pressure of steam. &c., were also pointed out to me. The two engineers were extremely kind, sometimes one on each side getting into my ears the philosophy of all; how the steam went here, then there; how it did this, and how it did that; how that valve was closed, this opened. I listened eagerly, and tried to put on a look of profound wisdom, every now and then I encouraged them with "wonderful," "prodigious!" I asked few questions for fear of showing my utter ignorance, but expressing my thanks I arose to the upper regions. I felt very learned when I could tell our speed. The indicator, to tell the speed, is something like a clock, fastened to the railing at the stern; a long hand moves around the dial, and a cord attached to this clock-looking object drags in the water. A simple glance at the hand pointing to the figure showed the number of miles, yet I told the captain, with a great deal of pride, the number of miles we had traveled that day—nearly 200. This arrangement to tell the speed is much simpler than "taking the log" every hour or so.

The coast of Japan is dangerous on account of the many hidden rocks, there have been two or three wrecks within as many years. We kept about two miles at sea, but within sight of land. I was standing on the bridge with the captain when we were passing a light house, he told me that sunken rocks extended out two miles, so he kept four miles out at sea. The strong Japan current tends to drive ships against these rocks. I had a party of friends wrecked three years ago, the captain did not count upon the strength of the current so the ship founded on the rocks, and sank two weeks afterward. Captain Chris tensen said, "yes, Dithlefsen (the captain) had a sneak for his life that time." Captain Dithlefsen was tried by the marine court, his certificate taken away, and he dismissed from the company. However, he has now a ship in the "Kiyodo Unyu Kaisha" (the second company I spoke of above), his ship is at present in this harbor.

The "Wakanoura Maru" has nearly a dozen foreign officers on her, I think. As I said above, the captain is a Dane, his chief engineer a Welshman, among the other officers there is a Swiss, Norwegian, Russian, Englishman—I laughed and told the captain he only needed an American; he replied, "we have that now." In a long conversation we had, he told me his salary was $250 per month, the others ranged from that down to $90 per month. The sailors, firemen, &c., are Japanese, and the steward, cook and "boy" Chinese. Many whales were seen, as we were coming up, but unfortunately the nearest I saw the movement of the water where a large old fellow had come up, and turned over, however I hope to be more successful on my return in September.

Hakodate is very peculiarly situated. It is built on the northern slope of a peninsula, which lies between the Hokokaido and the island of Niphon. The ships enter the strait of Ysurugu, pass around the southern slope, making a circuit of the peninsular before they come into the harbor. The peninsular is small, and consists only of mountains The northern slope is gradual, and there is a strip of land between the foot of the mountains and the water. The town is built at the foot of, and half way up these mountains; also on the isthmus, which is low and sandy. This isthmus at its narrowest point is about three-quarters of a mile wide. The houses are small, one story and unpainted. Nails are scarce, so the shingles are laid on and stones placed all over the roof to keep them on, perhaps too, to keep the house steady, for some look very frail. I cannot understand why the houses do not leak, but it seems they do not, for this house is made in the same way. A narrow strip of board is put around the edges of the roof to keep the stones from rolling off. The town is generally well laid out, the streets are wide, but without sidewalks.

The climate of the Hokohoido is similar to that of Michigan, the latitude of Hakodate being the same as that of Grand Rapids. Snow lies on the ground from the first of November till April, skating all winter. I think the thermometer does not fall much below zero; the Summers are short, and the warm days few. I fancy even in mid summer blankets are very acceptable, and although so near Summer now we were so cold to-day that we brought in the fire box, and often I find myself wrapped in a shawl, although I still have on much of my winter clothing. The weather since my arrival has been perfect, bright and sunshiny, with the exception of two or three days of wind or rain. They write me that they are having miserable rainy weather in Tokiyo; so damp and debilitating as the English would say, "oh, such nasty, beastly weather."

This house is situated a good distance (it seems a bad distance when you begin to climb the hill) up the mountains, and has a magnificent view of the harbor and mountains in front, and the isthmus and strait of Ysurugu on the right. It is a Japanese house, and has three rooms down stairs, and two up stairs. The two largest rooms are 12x12, and are covered with thick mats. The rooms are divided by sliding papers. The whole front is also paper doors, the paper so thin that a child could poke his finger through. They are fastened at night by a stick braced against the wall—think of locking your doors with a stick. A strong man could easily knock down the whole front of the house. I should say just here that it takes four of these doors to form the front of the house, and only the upper half of each is paper, the lower half is wood. The friend with whom I am boarding, keeps a pistol locked up in her trunk down stairs—we sleep up stairs. I think she is as afraid of the pistol as she is of a robber. There are [illegible] here, most of them are Missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the church of England, as you may imagine, we are not troubled with balls, operas, concerts, &c., still there is a great deal of sociability among these few.

Every Saturday a picnic of half dozen of us is made up to visit some point of interest. A week or two ago. we went to the fields on the isthmus to gather lilies of the valley. I brought back my umbrella full. What would your lovers of flowers think of fields full of lilies of the valley, so thick that every step you tread on them, and find quantities along the side of the road. When I saw such masses of them, it was hard to realize that they were the genuine lilies of the valley. I have my orders to carry back wads of the roots to Tokiyo. But I am told they do not grow well off their native soil, not even to transplant them into the garden in Hakodate.

There being so few foreigners here, there are no foreign stores, one or two Japanese keep some foreign goods, such as crockery, liquors, canned goods, &c. There are no fruits or vegetables of any kind grown here, all we get in that line is canned, or sent from Yokohama. Our sole dependence is on a Chinaman, who keeps a restaurant in the lower part of the city. A day or two ago we became desperate, and went down to interview him, and inveigle him into letting us have some meat of my kind. We saw a Tokiyo steamer in, and thought surely there must be something. He looked very sad, and said, "Japanee-he-no-killee-besef-I-no-killee-myself no-beef-have-got-too-hot." He talked for nearly five minutes without comma or period, the above was all we could make out. He seems to have no difficulty with our language—the difficulty is with his hearers—never hesitates for a word, but rolls it off as easily and as rapidly as if he had always spoken it. At the same time with such a complacent satisfied air, that it almost takes a body's breath away. We merely said, "ah! indeed, I'm sorry," and turning we sadly wended our way homeward, pondering what we should do under the distressing circumstances, when the happy thought struck us, may-be chicken he killee besef. We were saved, and upon the strength of which I am now writing this letter. L. A. L.

The Industrial Progress of a Week.

the last week of July shows that, despite warm weather, the South keeps steadily on in her industrial growth. The list of new enterprises organized in the South during the past week, as published in the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* of Aug. 1, exhibits a wide diversity of industries, and indicates that while the industrial growth of the South is very rapid, it is a healthy growth, as it is not confined to any one line of manufacturing, but includes a large number of diversified enterprises. There is also noticeable more activity in railroad interests than for some time, while new roads are being organized and old ones improved and extended, giving evidence of the retaining confidence with which capitalists regard the investment of money in Southern railroad property. Of new manufacturing enterprises reported for the week, we note a $125,000 campany to make iron and steel in Alabama; the purchase of material for the erection of an iron furnace in Tennessee; the resumption of work by a large rolling mill in the same State that has long been idle; a contract for the building of railroad machine shops in Birmingham; a $20,000 wagon and plow factory near Atlanta; $50,000 chine shops at Dayton, Tenn., Easton Md., plow factory company at Louisville; ma-Kissimmee, Fla., and Elberton, Ga.; at Vicksburg, Miss., the proposition regarding the building of large railroad shops there has been accepted; at Lexington, Ky., a hardware manufacturing company have increased their capital $25,000 to enlarge their facilities; at Sheffield, Ala., a new pressed brick company is about starting; Dallas, Tex., is to have a shot factory to cost about $26,000; at Meridian, Miss., ground has been secured for a fertilizer factory; a canning factory is getting under way at Thomasville, N. C., and another at Maryville, Tenn.; cotton seed oil mills are building at Mitchel station, Ala., and Lefayette, La; a company to build one at Waynesboro, Ga., has just been organized, while there is a prospect for one at Louisburg, N. C., and at Franklinton, in the same State; several cotton mills are increasing their machinery, and the stockholders of another will probably decide to do likewise, while a company is being worked up to build a new mill; $1,000,000 electric light company has been organized at Washington; at Lambert's Point and Cape Charles City, Va., extensive improvements are to be made in the way of additional piers, canning factories, &c. Of saw mills, planing mills, flour mills, ginners, &c., there is, as usual, quite a large number. On the whole the list of new enterprises for the week is eminently satisfactory, and is suggestive of still greater activity throughout the Southern States as soon as the cotton crop commences to move to Market. The indication for large cotton and corn crops are still very favorable, and the prospect for business of all kinds good.

Judge Foraker, the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, has respectfully declined the invitation of Rev. Mr. Leonard, the Prohibition candidate, to canvass the State with him.

Gen. Grant's Last Paper.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 25.—Dr. Douglas to-day gave to the associated press the following remarkable document which was written by general Grant in Dr. Douglas's presence on thursday, July 2d:

"I ask you not to show this to any one until the end. Particularly I want it kept from my family. If known to one man the papers will get it and they (the family) will get it. It would only distress them almost beyond endurance to know it, and by reflex would distress me. I have changed my mind materially since I wrote you before in the same strain. Now, however, I know that I gain some days, but when I do go back it is beyond where I started to improve. I think the chances are very decidedly in favor of your being able to keep me alive until a change of weather toward winter. Of course, there are contingencies that might arise at any time that may carry me off suddenly. The most probable of these is choking. Under these circumstances life is not worth living. Yet I am very thankful (for "thankful," "glad" was written, but erased and "thankful" substituted) to have been spared this long, because it has enabled me to practically complete the work in which I take so much interest. I cannot stir up strength to review it and make additions and subtractions that would suggest themselves and are not likely to suggest them to any one else. Under the above circumstances I will be happiest the most pain I can avoid. If there is to be any extraordinary cure, such as some people believe there is to be, it will develope itself. I would say therefore to you and your colleagues to make me as comfortable as you can. If it is within God's providence that I should go now I am ready to obey His call without a murmur. I should prefer going now to enduring my present suffering for a single day without hope of recovery. As I have stated I am thankful for the providential extension of my time to continue my work. I am further thankful and in a much greater degree thankful, because it has enabled me to see for myself the happy harmony which has so suddenly sprung up between those engaged but a few short years ago in deadly conflict. It has been an inestimable blessing to me to hear the kind expressions towards me in person from all parts of our country. From people of all nationalities, of all religions, and of no religion, of Confederates, and of national troops alike, of soldier's organizations, of mechanical, scientific, religions and other societies embracing almost every citizen in the land. (Signed.

U. S. GRANT,

MT. MCGREGOR N. Y., July 25, 1885."

THE FINCH MURDER.—Gradually the coils are being drawn more closely around the murderers of the Finch family, and proofs of their guilt are accumulating. Who the supposed murderers are, or what the proofs are, it is not proper for us to publish, but we have an abiding faith that the majesty of the law will be fully vindicated. As it has become an "open secret" in this community that expert detectives have been employed to unravel this mysterious murder, we think it proper to allude to their employment in order to assure the public generally that our country authorities have been doing their full duty. On the day after the murder we suggested to the county commissioners, then holding their regular monthly meeting, the necesity of employing a detective, upon which suggestion they promptly acted and by their authority we entered into a correspondence with and secured the services of the best detective agency in the South, and we hope to be able soon to publish the results accomplished. All this time we did not think it proper to give publicity to this, but remained quiet while persons were loud in their complaints that no detective had been employed.—*Chatham Record.*

BURIAL PLACES OF THE PRESIDENTS.—Although Washington, the capitol of the nation, is naturally the place one would first choose as most appropriate for the sepulchre of our Presidents, it is surprising that only Gen. Taylor was buried there. In the following list will be found the place of sepultre of all the Presidents:

Washington,	Mt. Vernon, Va.
John Adams,	Quincy, Mass.
Jefferson,	Monticello, Va.
Madison,	Montpelia, Va.
Monroe,	Richmond, Va.
J. Q. Adams,	Quincy, Mass.
Jackson,	The Hermitage, Ten.
Van Buren,	Kinderbook, N. Y.
Harrison,	North Bend, Ind.
Tyler,	Richmond, Va.
Polk,	Nashville, Tenn.
Taylor,	Washington.
Fillmore,	Buffalo, N. Y.
Pierce,	Concord, N. H.
Buchanan,	Lancaster, Pa.
Lincoln,	Springfield, Ill.
Johnson,	Greenville, Tenn.
Garfield,	Cleveland, O.

Gen. Grant was buried on the 8th of August at Riverside Park, New York.

Compare Danville to-day with Danville two years ago. It was a Mahone-ridden city and business was paralyzed. But the patriots triumphed in November, 1883, and Danville was like a new town. It now enjoys the highest prosperity, and will continue to thrive so long as the Mahone gang is kept down."—*Richmond State.*

The county jail at Barker City, Oregon, was burned on Wednesday, July 30th, and five prisoners were cremated alive, and a sixth severely scorched.

There are two phases of the wool question in Ohio. One is, which ticket will the colored voters support?—*Boston Post.*

The Tarboro *Southerner* says that the colored washerwomen are on a strike. Call on the heathen *Chinee.*

NEW STORE.

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 Hay Street, Fayetteville.

We take great pleasure in informing the general public of Fayetteville and surroundings that we are now open and prepared to do business; will be happy to receive a call in order to look over our stock. We consider it no trouble to show, and will take great pleasure in showing our stock of general

DRY GOODS.

We have not opened with a FULL stock at present; cannot do so, as the season is too far advanced, but call your special attention to the following great bargains for this week:

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK,

22 INCH. WIDE--$1.00 and $1.25--COLOR AND WEAR GUARANTEED.

We are Sole Agents for these brands in this city and in Wilmington.

HAMBURG EDGINGS.

We are offering some SPECIAL BARGAINS in THIS LINE—prices from

2 2-2 Cents and Upward.

BROCADE SATINS

IN ALL THE LEADING SHADES,

At 40c. Per Yard Worth $1.00.

EGYPTIA LACE FLOUNCINGS

IN WHITE AND CREAM.

CORSETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR CORSET AT

21 Cents Apiece.

KINGS' RUFFLINGS.

No necessity NOW to make your own Rufflings. We can sell it at less than you can possibly make it

CHILDREN'S STRIPED HOSE.

We are offering a VERY LARGE LOT of IMPORTED, Full Regular Children's Hose, at

12 1-2 Cents a Pair. Worth 50c.

We have no space to enumerate all the BARGAINS WE HAVE ON HAND. A personal visit only will cover that ground. You will find it to your interest to give us a look before making your purchases.

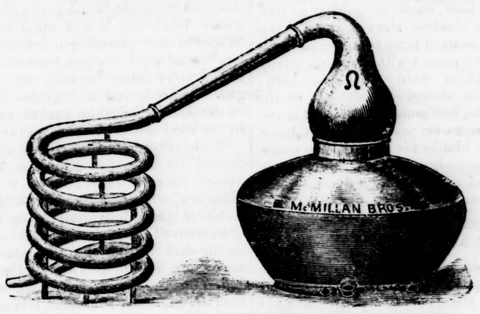
As some doubt remains on the public mind as to our continuing business permanently here, we would inform them that we have leased the store now occupied by us for the term of five years.

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 Hay Street, Fayetteville.

Branch Store North Front Street, Wilmington. July 2, 125-tf

TURPENTINE STILLS.



WE have on hand a LOT of GOOD SECOND-HAND

STILLS, WORMS, CAPS AND ARMS.

which we will SELL LOW, all in good repair. Will exchange NEW STILLS for OLD ONES. Have in stock, STILL BOTTOMS from Sixty to Eighty Inches. COPPER-PATCHES of all sizes. Having in our employ four regular Copper Smiths, WE CAN DO ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING with dispatch.

We have FIVE SECOND-HAND WHISKEY STILLS, from 30 to 250 gallons.

Call on McMILLAN BROS.

STOVES. STOVES

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of **COOKING STOVES**, all numbers. Also **OIL STOVES**, REFRIGERATORS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, WATER-COOLERS, LEMON-SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET-SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.

—ALSO—

CANE-MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

At McMILLAN BROS.

FRUIT JARS.

FIFTY DOZEN FRUIT JARS.

At McMILLAN BROS.

July 2, 1885. 125-tf

WOOL, WOOL!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE Agency for Gwyn & Chatham's Factory. Any Wool left with him for them will be promptly shipped, and any information as to preparation of Wool for shipment, will be cheerfully given. I also have a line of samples, which can be seen at my store. Send in your Wool and get your cloth and blankets back in time for the cold weather.

CHAS. HAIGH,
Hardware and Groceries.

June 11, '85.—122 3m] No. 18 and 20, Hay St.

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock, A. M., and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents Fayetteville, N. C.

June 18, 1885. 123-tf

SUMMER RESORT
FOR
INVALIDS
AND
PLEASURE SEEKERS!

COME OUT FROM THE REGIONS OF

MALARIA and be INVIGORATED

and rejuvenated by the inhalation of the

Pure Mountain Breezes!

and the health restoring

Waters of Glen Alpine,

surrounded by the most *Picturesque and Magnificent Scenery* in the Southern States.

For terms, etc., address

WALTON, SMITH & WALTON,
Proprietors.

June 11th, 1885. 122-3m

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 12.

To take effect at 8:00 A. M., Monday, June 22d, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennettsville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:30 a. m.	9:50 "
Fayetteville,	12:15 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:00 "	3:10 "
Ore Hill,	4:25 "	4:30 "
Liberty,	5:25 "	5:30 "
Greensboro,	6:15 "	

Dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:50 a. m.
Liberty,	11:00 a. m.	11:05 "
Ore Hill,	11:55 "	12:00
Sanford,	1:20 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:50 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:25 "	6:40 "
Bennettsville,	8:15 "	

Dinner at Sanford.

W. M. S. DUNN, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
June 25, 1885. 124-tf

A. MOORE,
Market Square and Green St.,
DEALER IN
Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,
LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.
June 18, 1885. 123-tf

New York & Wilmington S. S. Co.

For Fayetteville via Wilmington, N. C.

FREIGHT RECEIVED DAILY from Boston, Providence and Fall River, at Pier 34 East River, New York.

Rates Lower than by any other Line.

For information apply to
Messrs. WM. P. CLYDE,
Gen'l Agent, No. 35 Broadway, N. Y.
H. C. SMALLBONES, Sup't,
Wilmington, N. C.
M. SCHLOSSBERG, Soliciting Agent.
May 7. 117-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

THE FAYETTEVILLE SEWING MACHINE
—AND—
MUSIC HOUSE!

The Largest in the Town of Fayetteville.

If you wish a

Sewing Machine,

of any kind, call on us.

If you wish a

Piano or Fine Toned Cabinet Organ,

call on us.

Don't fail to give us a call when in town. Orders attended to promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. H. FARRAR, Manager.
Gillespie Street, Next to E. F. Moore.
July 23. 123-tf

SCHOOL NOTICE.

Miss Chamberlain and Mrs. Utley

Will re-open their Schools on

Monday, September 7, 1885.

Mrs. Utley will continue her Kindergarten as heretofore. Miss Chamberlain, who has had long experience as Teacher and as Principal in Schools of high grade, will receive a class in advanced English studies and the French Language. It is extremely desirable that pupils enter promptly at the opening of the term. jy30-123-4t

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THE 59th SESSION OF THIS WELL ESTABLISHED and prosperous School will begin on the 26th of August, 1885.

This institution combines the comforts of a home with first class educational advantages. Location healthful. Fare good. Faculty competent and faithful. Instruction thorough. Charges Moderate. For catalogue apply to

T. M. JONES, President.
June 25. 124-2mpd

Administrator's Notice!

HAVING QUALIFIED BEFORE the CLERK of the Superior Court of Cumberland County as Administrator upon the estate of Caswell Lewis, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before the 5th day of August, 1886. All persons owing said estate will please make payment at once.

Z. B. NEWTON,
Administrator.
August 6, 1885. 130-6t

SEDBERRY

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS USUAL Large supply of Buist celebrated

Turnip Seeds,

seventeen kinds to select from.
July 2, 1885. 125-tf

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 13, 1885.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

The OBSERVER expresses the almost universal sentiment of the community when it proclaims that it is opposed to the public execution of criminals. The law demands that they be private, but leaves the matter open to the County Commissioners—to this we are opposed. In the matter of the three criminals who paid the penalty by death on the scaffold on Friday last, the Commissioners took no action, desiring that the law should take its course, but a petition gotten up by those living near the jail (the place for private executions) numerously signed and giving good and valid reasons, why the execution should not take place there, compelled them as servants of the people to defer to the wishes of the petitioners and permit the execution to be elsewhere, to them no censure can be attached. This being the case it became necessary to select a place where no objection could be raised, and that place a public one.

The excitement incident to the approaching event was for weeks intense, and the crowds that flocked to town on the day of execution to gratify a morbid curiosity proved beyond dispute that it was not for the public good. It was a revolting sight to see the crowds, white and black, men, women and children hurrying here and there, lest they might miss the sight, vieing with each other to get the best place so that no part of the performance might be lost. A circus could not have afforded more pleasure to gratify the vitiated taste of the people—and they returned, not impressed with the solemnity of the scene, nor recognizing its necessity, but with the same feeling that one returns from seeing any unusual exhibition. Can it be that such scenes are for the public good; are they beneficial to society, or do they deter others from doing wrong, or make them fear the law more? We think not, and trust for the public good, that this may be our last public execution; and that our legislators will, when they meet, adopt the law now in force in Ohio, and have all executions at the Penitentiary by an appointed hangman.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR KERR.

Prof. Washington C. Kerr died at Asheville on Saturday morning last.

North Carolina has, in the death of Prof. Kerr, lost one who had devoted untiringly his time, his energy and high attainments to the good work of developing the material resources of his native State, and the effect of his labors will continue to be felt and appreciated by those who he has left behind. By delving among the hidden treasures, he has brought to light what might otherwise have lain dormant and unrevealed,

It is a sad reflection upon our people that they could not appreciate his high scientific attainments, his wonderful love of his profession, which has done so much to develope the mineral interest of our State, its soil, etc.

Prof. Kerr graduated at the University in 1850, in the class with Rev. Richard Hines, Benj. R. Huske, Hon. John Manning and Judge Thomas Settle, and with John Hill and W. H. Johnson, attained the highest honors in his class. He was always a student, correct and exemplary in his habits. After his graduation he followed teaching, but afterwards took a scientific course under Agasisiz and prepared himself for his profession. He was appointed State Geologist, the place formerly filled by Prof. Emmons, and filled the position with satisfaction to the State and great credit to himself.

Prof. Kerr was, we think, about 56 years of age, of delicate frame, and his death was hastened by that sore disease, consumption He leaves behind him a record of a well spent and useful life, identified with the development of this State, which will be a lasting monument to his memory.

Washington News.

From the Washington correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer*, we learn that the administration has performed herculean duties.

Over five thousand office-holders of the other party have been removed, and their places supplied by Democrats, or in a few instances by independent or Cleveland Republicans. At the rate of speed adopted by the new First Assistant Postmaster General, ex-Representative Stevenson, of Illinois, it will not be many months before every postmaster will be changed. Col. Green knows Mr. Stevenson personally, having met him often in Illinois, and says of him that he is a brainy, energetic wide-awake and physically robust man, just suited for the position. It is certain that he is doing a vast amount of work. On Saturday he appointed 180 fourth-class postmasters, and on yesterday he increased the number to 240. His predecessor should never have been installed, for however able and accomplished a gentleman he was, Malcolm Hay was physically incompetent. The place requires the full power of a very full man.

Col Green is at the National, one of the down town hotels, much frequented by Southern and Western Democrats. He was just going to see the Postmaster General The offices that will give him immediate concern are the important ones at Fayetteville and Goldsboro. The President, in a letter received yesterday, promised that the Goldsboro matter should have prompt attention at the hands of the Postmaster General. Out of twenty-two fourth-class offices, nine remain to be filled, and during his stay he will endeavor to get Democratic postmasters in all of them. On the subject of route agents he said: "Well, say fifty for each place; it will not be far wrong. It is not an easy birth, but the impression appears to be that it is. There are three or four applicants from my own county." Col. Green will be here all this week.

Secretary Whitney declares that the Roach contract for the cruisers is forfeited. He is right.

The Funeral of General Grant.

On Saturday last, at 9:47 the remains of General Grant were taken from the City Hall and placed upon the dais on the mounted catafalque, and the march to Riverside commenced, according to the the programme agreed upon by General Hancock. Over 50,000 soldiers and citizens were in line, and Broadway, from the City Hall to Grace Church, was animmense throng. Every store and dwelling along the line of march were draped in the habiliments of woe. All united to pay the last tribute of respect to the dead hero. The funeral car was drawn by twenty-four jet black horses in black trappings, and as the procession moved slowly on the bells of the city tolled in mournful unison. From the Washington *Post*, we take the following accofnt:

"The members of the Grant family, except Mrs. Grant, decided to await the arrival of the procession at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they are staying. Dr. Douglas called upon them. Mrs Sartoris was deeply affected during the meeting and sobbed convulsively as she shook the hand of the physician who bore such an important part in the closing days of her father's life. At precisely 10 o'clock carriages drove up to the entrance and the members of the family took seats in them, as follows; Col. Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Sartoris and Mrs. Fred Grant, in the first carriage. The second was occupied by Mrs. U. S. Grant and Senor Romero, Jesse Grant and wife. In the third were Mr. and Mrs. Cramer. The next contained General Creswell and wife, and was followed by Potter Palmer and Mr. Honore. In another and last carriage were Mr. Morton and Mr. Drexel.

At 10:30 a. m. President Cleveland appeared at the entrance of the hotel and immediately entered his carriage. He was accompanied by Secretary Bayard. Following the carriage of President Cleveland and those of the Grant family were carriages containing Vice President Hendricks and the delegations of the Senate and House of Representatives. These carriages formed in Twenty-third street, three abreast, on a line extending toward Sixth avenue, waiting the arrival of the catafalque. At 11:05 Gen. Hancock reached the head of the column, which was then at Twenty-third street and Broadway. Riding along the whole line of formation from the City Hall on his coal black charger in front of his brilliantly-uniformed staff, he was the cynosure of all eyes.

So sluggishly did the procession move that the funeral car did not reach Twenty-third street until 1 o'clock, and President Cleveland, having become tired of waiting, left his open carriage and returned to his room in the hotel, accompanied by Bayard, Vice-President Hendricks followed their example soon after, and retired to the reception room on the first floor, where he was soon surrounded by a crowd of friends.

At 12:30 p. m. President Cleveland appeared at a side window of the second story of the hotel and gazed long and earnestly at the vast crowd assembled in the streets and in Madison Square. After another long halt, the procession again began to move forward, whereupon the President retired from the window, and when the funeral car approached he resumed his seat in his carriage.

Secretaries Edmcott and Manning, whose carriages followed the Vice President's, remained in their seats, and the other Cabinet Ministers who rode in pairs, did likewise. Gov Hill rode in plain civilian's dress and black silk hat, together with his military secretary, Col. L. W. Gillette, mounted, followed.

THE CRIPLED VETERANS.

The last carriage had wheeled into line at Twenty-third street when there fell in behind one containing an officer with a broad gold band across his breast. Two crutches stood up in the carriage behind him and proclaimed his name; as the gold scarf had announced his rank. He was Maj. Gen. Daniel Sickles. Following behind the cripled veteran's carriage there trod a seemingly endless army with banners, without show or gold or glitter, but with the armless sleeves, the limping gait and the scarred faces that stirred men's minds as they passed with deep and strong emotion. These were the dead hero's comrades who shared his danger on the field of battle; had marched behind his victorious banners over many a road, and now walked with him to his last resting place. All had their badges veiled with crape and wore bands of crape on the left arm. Their tattered banners were veiled in black.

THE SHIPS ON THE HUDSON SALUTE THE FUNERAL AS IT ENTERS THE PARK.

At 1:15 o'clock a squad of mounted police came up to the drive, heralding the entrance of the funeral cortege into the park, and sailors bearing curiously-marked little flags ran to the edge of the bluff and began to wave dispatches to the officers on the deck of Rear Admiral Jouett's flagship in the river below. Two minutes later the procession came in view, and the heavy guns of the warship, which for a few moments had been silent, boomed forth again, thundering a mournful greeting to the earthly remains of the greatest chieftain of his age. As the flames belched from the mouth of the heavy pieces of cannon the reports went rolling back over the green-clad Palisades, reverberating again and again like the sound of rumbling thunder in the distance.

First came Gen. Hancock in an open carriage. His horse had been taken sick at One hundred and fifth street, and the stately old warrior was compelled to use a carriage provided for just such an emergency. Behind him rode his staff in bright uniform. Conspicuous among them could be seen the soldierly forms of ex Confederate Gens. Fitzhugh Lee and J. B Gordon. The former rode between Union officers and wore a derby hat of Confederate gray, while across his breast stretched a broad sash of material of the same color. Other ex-Confederates were there and they talked in subdued tones of the days when they met on the battlefields of the South.

At precisely 3:35 o'clock the sad strains of music gave notice of the approach of the catafalque, and the waiting soldiers came to order. In a few minutes a string of carriages came into view and shortly drew up in front of the tomb. From them alighted first Rev. J. P. Newman and Bishop Harris, following them were General's Sheridan and Buckner, Sherman and Joe Johnson, General John A. Logan and George W. Boutwell. Then came the funeral car preceded by the band and surrounded by the members of George G. Meade Post of Philadelphia, of which the dead hero was a member. Behind them and coming slowly down between the ranks of soldiers at a present arms, were the family and mourners, among whom were President Cleveland, Vice-President Hendricks, Ex-President Arthur and R. B. Hayes, Senator John Sherman and other notables. When the car had reached its place before the door of the tomb the Governor's Island Band stationed on the knoll to the north, started to play and all down the ranks muffled drums beat a sad tattoo. When the steps, prepared for the purpose, were placed at the back of the cars the Veterans of Meade Post, who were chosen as pall-bearers, mounted to it, and under command of one officer below bore the casket to the cedar box on the ground before the door. Behind them came Col. Grant with his wife, her brother's wife and little Nellie. They took their places to the south of the casket. President Cleveland and Gen. Hancock directly behind, while Dr. Newman, Bishop Harris and the soldiers and prominent officials ranged themselves at the north and west sides. When the lead casket had been placed inside the cedar-lined box the members of Meade Post stepped forward and, as was their right, began the last services over the body of their dead comrade.

The services were very brief. Post commander Alexander Reed, stepping forward, said:

We are assembled to pay the last sad tribute of respect to our late commander and illustrious comrade, U. S. Grant. Let us unite in prayer. The chaplain will invoke the Divine blessing.

Post Chaplain C. Irvine Wright then said:

God of Battles, Father of all, amidst this mournful assemblage we seek Thee, with whom there is no death. Open every eye to behold Him Who changed the night of death into morning. In the depths of our hearts we would hear the celestial words, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall live." As comrade after comrade departs, and we march with ranks broken, help us to be faithful unto Thee and to each other. We beseech Thee, look in mercy on the widows and children of deceased comrades, and with Thine own tenderness console and comfort those bereaved by this event which calls us here. Give them "the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness." Heavenly Father, bless and save our country with the freedom and peace of righteousness; and, through Thy great mercy, a Saviour's grace and Thy holy spirit's favor, may all meet at last in joy before Thy throne in Heaven, and to Thy great name shall be praise forever and ever.

Then Comrade Lewis D. Moore laid a wreath of evergreens upon the casket, saying: "In behalf of the post I give this tribute, a symbol of undying love for comrades of the war." Comrade John A. Wiedersheim laid flowers upon the coffin and named them Symbols of Purity. Another wreath of laurel was laid upon the casket by Comrade J. A. Sellers as a last token of affection from comrades in arms. Then came an address by the Rev. J. W. Sayres, chaplain in chief of the Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he spoke according to the formula prescribed for such occasions. Then again came the grizzled burgler to the front. In his eyes were tears and his lips quivered. With trembling lips he lifted the instrument to his lips and then there broke upon the still air the beautiful and sad notes of the soldier's long farewell, called the "Rest." As he played, the tears ran down his cheeks, and the notes quivered soft and low. Grim Phil Sheridan turned and looked at the burgler. He put his hand to his face and then turned to that old war horse, Gen. Sherman, whose eyes were fixed on the player in sympathy. Little Nellie, too, peeped between the tall forms of the soldiers, and then looked askance at her father, where head was bowed upon his breast. With the last quivering notes of the soldiers "Good night," a gun from the Alliance in the river below boomed out. But one gun was fired, and as its echo died away in the Jersey hills the casket was placed in the steel case and taken to the tomb.

Undertaker Merritt closed the doors, locked them, and putting the key in a velvet covered case handed it to Gen. Hancock, who gave it to Mayor Grace, the latter in turn delivering it to President Crimmens of the park commissioners. Just as the casket inclosed in the cedar box and steel case was placed in the tomb, John Hawkins, the colored coachman who drove Gen. Grant when President, stepped within the vault and reverently placed a boquet of roses on the top of the steel case.

When all was over the members of the family of the dead turned sadly away and entered their carriages. All the friends went away in their coaches, while the military departed, some by railroad and some by steamer. The great crowd dispersed as quickly as its enormous proportions would permit and taxed every means of conveyance to the utmost in the haste of its departure. During the entire period of several hours from the time that the advance guard of the parade became visible from the masthead of the vessels until the funeral ceremonies were over the ships of the squadron kept up a steady salute of sixteen pound blank cartridges every minute.

THE TOMB SEALED.

The work of sealing up the tomb began at 6:30 P. M. Fifty-six bolts of steel were driven into the outer wall of the case, making it absolutely air-tight and water-proof. At 10:05, everything being completed, Undertaker Merritt locked the great doors with a huge key, and handed it to Police Capt. Beattie. Then the police formed and marched away, leaving the tomb in charge of Capt. Fessenden, who, with a guard of eight regulars, act as sentinels to-night.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., August 11.—This morning, at 2 o'clock, the main building of the Haywood White Sulphur Springs Hotel, at Waynesville, took fire from the kitchen, and was totally destroyed. The furniture was saved. There were about two hundred guests at the hotel. They all escaped and saved everything. Loss about $30,000; no insurance.

Harnett County Letter.

[For the Observer.]

LILLINGTON, N. C., Aug. 10, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—The Fall Term of Harnett Superior Court convened to-day. His Honor, Walter Clark, Judge presiding. Capt. Swift Galloway, Solicitor, present. Of the members of the bar present, we saw Capt. J. D. McIver, W. E. Murchison and Col. A. A. F. Sewell, of Moore; W. A. Guthrie, R. S. Huske Col. C. W. Broadfoot, H. McD. Robinson and Hon. R. P. Buxton, Esqrs., of Cumberland; Mr. Ben. Lewis, of Wake, together with our local bar. The Judge's charge to the Grand Jury was short, able and instructive; indeed the shortest and possibly as good as we ever heard. Judge Clark gives universal satisfaction as a presiding officer; he has introduced several new rules of court, all of which are good, but none better than the one which forbids the lawyers from *putting their feet on the tables*. Capt. Galloway is as efficient in his line as the Judge is in his duties. Our people regretted to give up Capt. McIver as Solicitor, but are satisfied now that his successor possesses all the qualifications of a successful prosecuting officer. The State Docket contains 46 cases, which are being rapidly disposed of. The Civil Docket contains 41 cases, some of them of unusual importance. Court will probably continue all the week; indeed at this term Harnett should have had at least two weeks.

One of the interesting cases of the term was a habeas corpus case heard before the Judge, from Moore, in which the committing Justice had imprisoned one of the accused and admitted two to bail. Upon hearing the evidence, His Honor ordered the other two into the custody of the Sheriff of Moore. The homicide of which they are charged occurred in 1866. The facts were kept secret until the parties fell out among themselves, and "peached" upon each other. Another illustration of the maxim that "murder will out."

It has been observed that at this Term of Court perfect order has been preserved upon the streets as well as in the Court House. Our town government is in the hands of competent officers, who are a terror to disorderly persons, and a perfect protection to our law-abiding citizens.

The question is often asked where the late editor of the OBSERVER does not give your readers some items of news from his far off home in our mother land.

Yours,

S.

[FOR THE OBSERVER.]

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 5, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—Nothing in my recollection has excited more public interest, or has been more generally discussed, than the matter of Joe Howard's sanity or insanity. Obscure as the man's former life may have been, he has certainly attained no small degree of notoriety since the Blackman murder. There are many interesting features in the case; among them the untiring zeal and energy displayed by the counsel on both sides. In the face of almost universal sentiment, the prisoner's counsel have labored to save their client from the gallows, and taken in a professional point of view, their action has been commendable. The counsel for the State have been persistent in their efforts to see that the demands of the law were executed, and that the ends of justice were not defeated. Especially note-worthy is Mr. Sutton's action in the drama, employed by friends of the murdered man; he entered upon the prosecution with that vim and persistency which has always characterized him as a lawyer, and he has won; he has won victory in two hard fought battles at the bar; he has won fresh laurels for his professional cap; he has won new distinctions as a lawyer; he has won the esteem and applause of the community. His addresses to the jury in both the murder and insanity cases were masterly efforts, and place him pre-eminently at the head of the criminal bar in Cumberland May he live long, and continue to merit the honors and enjoy the distinction that Americans are ever anxious to lay at the feet of struggling talent. AN OBSERVER.

Letter from Harnett.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

LILLINGTON, Aug. 3, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—Since my last letter the weather has been as good as the farmers desired. Cotton is now considered above an average crop; corn doing very well.

The Executive Committee of the Agricultural Club met to-day and appointed Thursday 27th August for the annual Dinner at McNeill's Grove, same place as last year. Committee of arrangements, W. B McKay, O. J. Spears, J. S. Smith, M. H. Melvin and Malcom Jones. The people generally in the country are more interested than last year in having a Farmer's Dinner, and no doubt it will be a success.

Yours, &c., S.

RELIGIOUS.—A call has been extended by the Church of the Good Shepherd of this city to Rev. Mr. Gibson, of Parkersburg, W. Va. Mr. Gibson is a nephew of Rev. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, of the Second Presbyterian Church in Raleigh.—*Raleigh Visitor.*

The Charlotte *Democrat* says the Rev. Dr. A. D. Hepburn, late President of Davidson College, has left for his new home in Oxford, Ohio, where he takes a Professor's chair in Miami University.

The same paper says the Rev. W. W. Moore, recently called to take charge of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilmington, has declined to accept on the ground that his health will not justify pulpit work.

The Warrenton *Gazette* says the Rev. Mr. Higgs has been appointed Secretary of the N. C. Diocese. Mr. E. P. Green has been ordained a deacon in the Episcopal church, and sent to Watauga on mission work.

Rev. R. A. Willis has been appointed by the Bishop, Presiding Elder to fill the place of the Rev. L. L. Hendren, who was lately deposed.

The Town of Concord was visited on Sunday night last by fire, destroying seven stores. Loss over twenty thousand dollars. No insurance.

The *Robesonian* says only four men of the Shoe Heel Rifles out of forty-four were in the army.

General Items.

The cholera is in Paris.

At the time of his death Grant weighed only 85 pounds.

The President will not fill vacancies in the army with civilians.

John S. Wise opened the Virginia campaign at Newberne, Va., on the 3rd.

It is estimated that the cost of General Grant's funeral will be fully $1,000,000.

The City of New Orleans was draped in mourning in respect to General Grant.

There is some talk of running General John B. Gordon for Governor of Georgia.

The Sixth South Carolina Regiment are visiting the battle fields of Seven Pines, Va.

It is proposed to erect over General Grant's grave in Riverside Park a $1,000,000 monument.

Governor Cameron, of Virginia, with four military companies, attended the funeral of General Grant.

George W. Jones, of the New York *Times*, quietly raised the money to pay General Grant's physicians.

The National League Civil Service Association which met at Newport, commend President Cleveland's course.

Riel, the Manitoba rebel, has been sentenced to be hanged. The Canadians will petition for a milder sentence.

MADRID, Aug. 10.—There were 4,171 new cases of cholera and 1,511 deaths from the disease reported yesterday throughout Spain.

Portsmouth, N. H., has elected a Democratic mayor, by over 600 majority. The first time the Democrats ever made a clean sweep.

The design of the new postal card has been agreed upon. It is said to be an improvement on the present cards, which are good enough.

The Grant Memorial service at Westminster, Abbey, are said to have been very imposing. Cannon Farrar delivered the funeral address.

About 200 masked negroes in Memphis, Tenn., tried to kill a colored preacher, Rev. A. R. Courtee, because he denounced their secret oath-bound societies.

The house at Appomattox Court House where the terms of surrender were signed, have been draped in mourning in respect to the memory of General Grant.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention meets on the 19th—there will be 750 delegates. It is believed that Governor Hoadley will be nominated by acclamation.

A fearful cyclone and storm swept over parts of Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania on Monday last, doing great damage to property, and causing the loss of many lives.

MR. John Roach has drawn from the United States Treasury since 1862 for building and repair of vessels a total of $10,333,626. John had a good thing, but his grip is broken.

LYNCHBURG, VA., August 9.—Judge James Garland, probably the oldest Judge in the world, and it is believed the oldest member in the Masonic fraternity in the United States, died at his home in this city last night, in the 95th year of his age.

There are said to be 314 cotton mills in in the South having 1,276,422 spindles and 21,873 looms. While in 1880 there were only 180 mills with 713,989 spindles. The largest increase in the number of mills has been in North Carolina, where a gain of 43 mills and 110,595 spindles is shown, while Georgia made an increase of 22 mills.

ALLEN G. THURMAN.—There is one man who has steadily risen in the affection and admiration of the American people. He holds no office and is not trying to get any. His name is Allen G. Thurman, and he lives as a private citizen in the State of Ohio. People sometimes call him the Old Roman, but that is a mere figure of speech. He is an American through and through.—*New York Sun.*

WANTED TO IMITATE GUITEAU.—*Kansas City, Mo., August 6.*—Wm. Kearney, an insane man who lives near Humbolt, Neb., and who owns a fine farm near there, was arrested here to-day. Kearney said that he was on his way to Washington to kill President Cleveland, against whom he had a fancied grievance. He had a revolver and about seventy-five cartridges in a hand-bag, and was well supplied with money.

MINISTER KEILEY NOT RECEIVED.—The Department of State is in receipt of a cablegram from Mr. Lee, secretary of the American legation at Vienna, saying that the Austrian Government has positively declined to receive Mr. Keiley as United States Minister. The authorities of Austria give no reason for their action, and merely say they will not receive the official who has been appointed. Mr. Keiley is now in Paris, where he has been for some weeks. He has also been informed of the decision of the Austrian authorities. Mr. Lee has been designated to act as charge d' affairs for the present.

EX-CONFEDERATES PAY TRIBUTE TO GENERAL GRANT'S MEMORY.—*New York, August 5.*—In the Hoffman House there assembled this evening upwards of fifty ex-Confederate soldiers. They met to do honor to the memory of General Grant. Among the most prominent were Brig. Gen. R. D. Lilly, of Gen. Jackson's command; Col. W. L. Duff, of the 8th Mississippi Cavalry; Serg't A. M. Davies, of the 34th Virginia Infantry; Douglass Walker, of the Hampton Legion; Gen. W. W. Loring, Major W. H. Quincy, and J. B. Gordon, of General Longstreet's corps, and D. W. Bridgeford, provost marshal of General Lee's army at Richmond.

William Hancock Clark, acting as secretary, called the meeting to order and Gen. J. B. Gordon was elected chairman. The latter stated the purpose of the meeting. He said he would call them fellow soldiers, and he knew that they never would forget General Grant at Appomattox, when he gave the Southern Army such honorable terms. Major Quincy, Gen. Loring, Gen. Lilley, Sergeant A. W. Davies and J. B. Mayor were appointed a committee on resolutions.

State Items.

North Carolina has 903 Townships.

Death by lightning is becoming alarming.

The colored people are talking of holding a Fair in Goldsboro next fall.

General Orders No. 5 and General Order No. 7 have created a stir.

There is to be a fruit canning factory at Graham, N. C.

Dr. P. W. Stanstill is the new postmaster at Rockingham, Richmond county.

The railroad from Franklinton to Louisburg is finished.

A magistrate in Cherokee county recently issued a divorce to a dissatisfied couple.

Ashe county ships 50,000 pounds of butter annually and 10,000 pounds of homemade cheese.

That historic company, the Edgecombe Guards, has been designated Company A, First Regiment, N. C. S. G.

Capt. Shotwell's remains were laid in state at the capitol, and were viewed by many friends.

The Concord *Times* says there are in this county 103 public schools, 64 for white people, and 39 for colored.

Coal of very superior quality is reported to have been discovered within three miles of Durham.

Prof. W. C. Kerr, for more than eighteen years State Geologist of North Carolina, died in Asheville on Sunday morning Aug. 9th.

The Chatham *Record* says two negroes, named John Pattishall and Rhody Baker, have been arrested on suspicion of having been engaged in the Gunter murder.

The grand jury of Buncombe have presented the jailor at Asheville for culpable negligence in permitting Ray, Anderson and others to escape.

The time for filing pension applications has expired—there have been 3,700 applications. 2,600 from widows—1200 from soldiers.

Mrs. G. W. Swepson advertises for sale nearly 232,000 acres of land situated in Jackson, Macon, Cherokee, Clay, Orange, Guilford and Alamance.

The Salem *Press* says the Southern Normal School at Lexington is in a flourishing condition. Its catalogue shows that 165 students were enrolled during the last year.

It is stated in an Asheville letter to the Wilmington *Review* that the Western North Carolina Railroad Company has proposed to re-uniform and re-equip the Goldsboro Rifles.

Gov. Vance had an old-fashioned "log rolling" at his residence, "Gombroon," near Black Mountain, on Thursday. There was a large crowd of old and young men present from the surrounding country. Two cooks were kept at work several days before the time preparing food for the occasion. There was fun on that day at Gombroon, certain.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The *News and Observer* says yesterday a reporter met Mr. John T. Patrick, the hardworking and faithful immigration agent of North Carolina. Of course he was in a hurry; he always is; but not too much so to talk to a reporter. He gives good and cheering news of the immigration to the State, saying that the average number of immigrants per month is 150. They come mainly from Pennsylvania, but all the Middle and New England States are represented in the arrivals.

Work on the Wilson and Fayetteville road progresses rapidly. From Wilson the grading to Salem will soon be done. The grading from the Midland road at Smithfield down the Neuse river is about completed, and during the present month, the track will be laid from Smithfield to where the road crosses the Neuse, near two miles below Smithfield. This will be done so that the train can run to the river to carry building stores and other material to build the bridge.—*Goldsboro Messenger.*

IMITATING THE EAST.—The editor of the *Robesonian* who visited the State Encampment at Asheville says: "The country is not as prosperous as it has been. Up to a few years ago guano was unknown, but they are mortgaging their tobacco crops for fertilizers, and a gentleman informed us there were not 1,000 bushels of corn raised in Buncombe county last year. Just as our people are getting out of the wilderness our mountain friends are going in. They are entering the valley of humiliation on a slow schedule."

MURDER WILL OUT.—A singular murder has leaked out at Jonesboro. Nineteen years ago, in 1866, three white men, McDonald, McDuffie and Spivey, killed a negro boy. All three are Republicans, dyed in the wool. Lately they fell out and told on each other. The first two were arrested last week. Saturday Spivey was arrested and Saturday night Judge Walter Clark, en route to Harnett court, was met at Sanford by Spivey's counsel with an application for a habeas corpus. The writ was issued and the case is to be heard at Lillington. Spivey relies on the amnesty act.—*Raleigh News and Observer.* Our Harnett letter tells the result.

THREE WOMEN ROUT A BURGLAR.—Wednesday morning, about 4 o'clock a thief entered the residence of Mrs. Newton, a widow lady. He tried all the windows and found one that had been left accidentally unhooked. Getting on the inside he unfastened the back door, so as to give himself free egress in case of trouble. He then entered Mrs. N.'s room, and, finding she was arousing from slumber, seized her by the throat and choked her. Her cries aroused her eldest daughter, also an occupant of the room, and she could see him plainly enough to discern that he was a white man. In her struggles Mrs. Newton ran her hand over the burglar's face and found that it was beardless. The daughter, with a view of frightening the burglar, called for a gun, when he ran from the room and fled through the back door. One of the daughters, about twelve years of age, looked through a window at the escaping housebreaker and thought she recognized him. Mrs. Newton and her three daughters live in the house by themselves.—*Wil. Star.*

POLICY OF THE ENGLISH MINISTRY.—*London, Aug. 4.*—The Marquis of Salisbury, replying to Duke of Marlborough in the House of Lords this afternoon, said the present government had done nothing to disturb the agreement made with Russia by Lord Granville, the late Foreign Minister, in respect to Zulficar Pass. The Marquis of Salisbury contended that the Zulficar Pass had been promised to Afghanistan. Earl Dufferin, Viceroy of India, has promised the Ameer that he should have the pass and the present government held itself bound by that promise.

"Russia does not appear to share the views concerning this matter," continued the Premier. In the meantime Maruchak remains in possession of the Afghans and Penjdeh continues in possession of Russia and we are pursuing as rapidly and vigorously as possible a policy to strengthen the Indian frontier. No alteration in the diplomatic situation can induce the government in the slightest degree to relax or alter this policy, which will not depend upon transitory relations with this or that other power, but which is absolutely necessary for the security of India. The government have no present intention to occupy strategic positions in the Ameer's dominions. What may happen however we are unable to say. We are also unable at present to place before you the papers relating to this question, because the publication just now might compromise the pending negotiations."

THE NEGROES AND GRANT.—The editor of the N. Y. *Freeman* says:

J. C. Price, professor in a college for colored men at Salisbury, N. C., said in New York last week: "The sorrow caused by the death of Gen. Grant is genuine and deep among the colored people of the South. The most ignorant colored man in North Carolina knows the name, and regards it as more than that of a mere man. For instance, in our county we have a Republican majority of about 500. Some time ago there was an election for sheriff. One man ran on the Republican and one on the Democratic ticket. The latter's name was Grant, and notwithstanding all we could do, and all the explanations we made the Democrat named Grant was elected by one of the largest votes ever cast in the county.

There was another terrible railroad accident on the Air Line railroad, near Spartanburg, S. C., Wednesday morning. Four cars left the track and rolled over the embankment. Capt. Ransom, the conductor, was killed, and eight or ten passengers injured, two of them, it is thought fatally.

A. GARRASON,

—DEALER IN—

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES,

General Family Supplies,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 13 131 tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE LARGEST AND BEST EQUIPPED HOTEL IN THE CITY!

SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY, ON THE MAIN STREET; ADJOINS THE OPERA HOUSE.

In One Hundred Yards of the Depot.

This Hotel has been put in Thorough Repair, and cannot fail to give satisfaction, to the Traveling Public.

The proprietor feels encouraged in the increase of the patronage to the House, and will endeavor to make his guests comfortable, and to feel at home.

CHAS. GLOVER,

July 30, 1885. Proprietor.

129 tf

HO! FOR THE

Grand Annual Pic-Nic!

—AT—

RED SPRINGS!

Saturday, August 15, 1885.

HON. Z. B. VANCE AND W. L. STEELE

Expected as Orators on the Occasion!

That elegant String Band, known as the Italian Harpers, from Wilmington, have been engaged and will furnish music for those who wish to tip the light *fantastic*. Suitable arrangements have been made for those who are fond of this amusement.

Special Trains will be run from Brunettsville and Fayetteville, at the following low rates.

FARE FROM FAYETTEVILLE:

FARE.		LEAVE.	
Fayetteville,	75 cts	Fayetteville,	10.15 a. m.
Rockfish,	60 "	Rockfish,	10.40 "
McNatt's,	50 "	McNatt's,	10.55 "
Lumber Bridge,	40 "	Lumb'r Br'g,	10.10 "
Shandon,	30 "	Shandon,	11.20 "
		Returning leave Red Springs at 7.00 p. m.	

Special coaches reserved for ladies and their escorts.

No intoxicating liquors allowed on this Train, and the use of profane language positively prohibited.

Tickets should be purchased before getting on the Train. Tickets for sale at Stations by the Agents.

W. M. FOULKES, } Managers.
M. McNAIR, }

August 6, 1885. 130-2t-pd

HOME SCHOOL,

For Young Ladies & Children.

SIXTH TERM WILL BEGIN AUGUST 5th, 1885.

Board per term of twenty weeks	$50.00
Tuition in English from	$6.00 to 12.00
Music, piano, organ, private vocal lessons each	15.00

Languages, Drawing and Painting at moderate charge. Classes in Singing, Sewing and Rudimental Drawing without extra charge.

For further particulars, references, etc., apply to Mrs. FANNIE MORROW, or Miss M. B. MORROW, Statesville, N. C.

July 2, 1885. 125-3m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 19 Green Street, (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 13, 1885

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. BANKS AND SHAW—Refreshments!
A. GARRASON—Heavy and Fancy Groceries!
THOS H. SUTTON—Valuable Property for Sale!

ABOUT TOWN.

MEETING OF VETERANS.—The Veteran Corps of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company are requested to meet in the town Hall on Monday, August 24th, at 9 o'clock, to elect officers and to prepare to contest for an elegant prize offered by an old non-resident of the company, to the best marksman.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.—We remarked when Col. Green left for Washington that you might look out for changes in the Post-office, and our prediction is verified. He has secured good Democratic Postmasters at Kenansville, Jacksonville, Warsaw, Mauly, Fremont, Rocky Point, Mount Olive and Point Caswell. Col. Green will leave no stone unturned to effect a complete revolution. He is a true Democrat.

CUMBERLAND FAIR.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of Cumberland County Agricultural Society, held on the 6th inst., the resignation of W. S. Prior, as Secretary, was accepted, and on motion G. W. Lawrence was unanimously elected Secretary. Committees were appointed to revise the premium list, and to solicit from the citizens of Fayetteville contributions in money and special premiums to aid in making our next fair a grand success. We hope that by a united effort on the part of all who feel an interest in our fair, to make the next the best of all heretofore held. The time fixed for the fair is November 3d to 6th.

A MEMENTO OF STONEWALL JACKSON.—A member of the Independent Company, (and one of the best) wears on his military coat a button cut from Gen. Jackson's coat, and he prizes it beyond measure. It appears (as many will recollect) that it was the custom during the war to collect and wear a string of "memory buttons," and an officer with Gen. Jackson procured one of his for his little daughter. She kept the string, and when Jackson died it was put away as a memento of the christian soldier, whose name and deeds were dear to all. This little girl, whose father died in defence of his native land, is now the wife of him who wears it; to him she has trusted herself, and she feels that he will keep it in memory of her father, his commander and herself.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Moise, the correspondent of the Charleston *News and Courier*, spent Monday and Tuesday in our city taking notes. He left Wednesday for the State Fruit Fair at Greensboro.

Rev. John M. Rose and family are on a visit here. The congregation at Goldsboro has voted Mr. Rose a month's vacation.

Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske has gone to Glen Alpine to recruit his failing health.

Capt. McLauchlin, the pleasant and popular clerk of the Superior Court of Anson county, was in town this week, visiting relatives here, and on his way to his ancestral home near Long Street Church.

Capt. Jeff Roberson, who has been quite sick in South Carolina, has returned home to recuperate his strength.

ART LOAN EXHIBITION.—The Ladies Benevolent Society having decided to hold an Art Loan Exhibition, request the assistance and co-operation of all persons interested in the society; which assistance can best be rendered by the loan of articles of interest, whether pictures, decorative work in embroidery or painting, china, glassware, old vases, old canton crepe shawls, miniatures, old silver ware, furniture, antique, or of historical interest, rare books, letters of prominent persons, portraits, &c., in short, any article which will add to the novelty of the proposed exhibition. Information concerning the loan of articles will be gladly received by the President, or other members of the society, and said society will give special care to and be responsible for loans extended to them. An early response will materially assist the ladies in their work.

THE TRIPLE EXECUTION.—On Friday Aug. 7th, in obedience to the sentence pronounced, Joseph Howard, white, Thomas Gee and Thomas McNeill, (col'd) paid the extreme penalty of the law. The prisoners were conducted from the jail at 12 o'clock by the Sheriff, guarded by the Fayetteville Independent Company, the Lafayette Light Infantry and the mounted deputies of the sheriff. The procession (an immense one) proceeded up Rowan street to Hillsboro street, thence down Hillsboro to Mim's pond, the place of execution, here on an elevated spot in an old field filled with pines, the gallows had been erected, and so arranged that by touching a spring all three should fall at once. The crowd to view the scene was variously estimated at from five to six thousand, composed of white and black, men, women and children. They came from all parts of the country. After the prisoners were placed upon the scaffold, attended by the Rev. J. C. Huske, D. D., and the Rev. H. S. McDuffie, col'd, of the Episcopal church. Dr. Huske made a few appropriate and touching remarks, and the Rev. H. S. McDuffie offered prayers for the comfort of the doomed men. The Sheriff then told the condemned men that they now had an opportunity to speak of themselves or to their friends, but none of them made public confession. To a reporter Tom Gee denied his guilt. Howard called many up to speak to him and said he was perfectly conscious of the fate that awaited him, and asked of a neighbor that he would see that his wife and family did not suffer. The arms and legs of the men were then bound fast, the black cap put on, and at half past one the trap upon which they stood fell and the three men were launched into eternity. In twenty minutes they were pronounced dead and their bodies were cut down and given to their friends. Thus ended a gloomy day for those who had a heart to feel.

THE LATE WILLIAM H. HARDIN.—We noticed very briefly in our last issue the death of this amiable and worthy gentleman. We propose to add to what has already been said something more of his life and valuable services. We learn that Mr. Hardin was born in Virginia, on the line near Rockingham county in this State, on the 1st of March 1797. He was the son of Mark Hardin: his mother was a Miss Hill, sister of the long and well known Secretary of State, William Hill. Mr. Hardin, after the usual course in the school of his day, went to the University and graduated in 1820 in the class composed of such men as Bishop Otey, of Tennessee, Judge W. H. Battle and Hon. B. F. Moore, Dr. Thomas H. Wright and other men who became distinguished. When quite a young man in 1820 he was selected by Gov. Jesse Franklin as his private Secretary, and he was retained in office the succeeding year by Gov. Gabriel Holmes. We are told by those who knew Mr. Hardin during his residence in Raleigh, that he was one of the most affable and congenial of the young men of his day; a general favorite with everybody. His first wife was the daughter of Thomas Hill, of New Hanover county. After her death he married Charlotte C., the third daughter of Col. Edward Jones, of Rock Rest, Chatham county. All the family of Col. Jones were remarkable for their intelligence and accomplishments. Soon after this marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hardin made up their minds to devote their rare intellectual acquirements towards the education of females, and for this purpose they opened a school at Rock Rest, and for many years imparted instruction to hundreds of young ladies, who in after life acknowledged their obligation to their distinguished instructors. Such was the reputation of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin in imparting knowledge that they were induced to come to Fayetteville in the year 1843, and open a school of high grade for the education of young ladies. For a number of years they were eminently successful. He remained in Fayetteville until induced by his old college classmate, Bishop Otey, to remove to Tennessee to take charge of the Diocesan School at Columbia. There they remained for thirty odd years, when after the war they came back to their native State, broken down in fortune, old and well stricken in years; yet with that happy and cheerful spirit which they always possessed, since the death of his wife Mr. Hardin has divided his time between his son Mr. Edward J. Hardin, in Raleigh, and his daughters Miss Cynthia Hardin and Mrs. Hawley, in Fayetteville.

In all the relations of life Mr. Hardin was in fact and in truth one of nature's noblemen; an unrivalled conversationalist, possessed of the finest literary taste, a retentive memory full of pleasant and instructive anecdotes; his company was much sought. In his death, at the ripe old age of 88, he has gone to his reward.

Sundry Observations.

Hot days and cool nights.

A fine rain yesterday.

The gardens were suffering.

Hay street is on a boom.

Worms are destroying the cabbages.

Quite a number of young ladies from abroad are visiting friends in the city.

The State Fruit Fair and Pharmaceutical Association met in Greensboro yesterday.

A large crowd went to Greensboro yesterday.

Deputy Sheriff Owen caught a perch with a small roach hook at McArthur's pond that weighed 1½ pounds.

Don't forget the Soldier's Reunion at Red Springs next Saturday. Col. Steele will speak, and a pleasant time is expected.

The Fayetteville Independent Company will celebrate its 23d anniversary on Monday Aug. 24th, the 23d being Sunday.

Mr. George M. Rose has commenced building on Haymount, on the site where his dwelling was destroyed by fire some months ago.

We were pleased to see President Gray last week. He has not entirely gained his strength, but is able to attend to business.

The OBSERVER will be represented at the Soldier's Reunion at Red Springs on Saturday.

Judge Clarke holds court in Harnett this week. He is one of the youngest judges on the bench—but a good one.

Mr. M. W. Johnson, Master Car Builder of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, left on last Thursday for Berwick, Pa., on business for the company.

Since the iron columns have been placed in position in the store of Mr. Frank Thornton, it gives one a definite idea of its immense proportions. The work goes rapidly on.

The Town Bell was tolled on Saturday, during the moving of the funeral procession of General Grant. The time was announced by telegraph.

Milton Huske, an old colored man, was taken sick on his way to the hanging, and died before they could get him home. Cause, heart disease.

Donald McRae, of Cumberland, a lunatic, who was being conveyed to the Asylum, jumped from the cars when near Raleigh and broke his leg.

Tokay grapes are ripening fast. The best of vehicles and steeds are in the livery stables, the boys have plenty of surplus cash, but the dust, the dust.

Last year it rained heavily on the 7th and 8th of August, August 22d there was a slight shower, Aug. 30th a very hard blow and heavy rain, Sept. 11th good shower, and no more rain until Oct. 28th.

Measures have been taken, which will make the Art Loan Exhibition a certainty; it is in the hands of the ladies. Mr. Elliott Daingerfield will give them assistance, both effective and material.

Quite a serious accident happened last week to the son of Mr. Thos. Jordan. The little boy was suffering with white swelling, accidentally falling, his leg was broken at the diseased place. Drs. McDuffie and Hodges were called in.

A telegram from the Sheriff of Lenoir to Sheriff McQueen, says he has Frank Royals, who is charged with the killing of Chance, in Kinston jail. The sheriff has made arrangements to bring the prisoner here. We learn that Royals was so badly wounded when he escaped from his captors that he had to come in.

Our sanctum has again been honored with a basket of fine pears, peaches and grapes from the farm of Mr. W. Drury Smith. Mr. Smith has kept his wagon running all Summer laden with peaches, &c. He has all varieties, late and early. For several years he has paid considerable attention to the cultivation of fruits, and with these as with his large farm of cotton and corn, has made quite a success.

Mr. J. W. Cobb, of Lumber Bridge, reports the crops fine in his section, but beginning to show the effects of the present drought.

He further states that the Rev. Mr. Pittman, of Providence Baptist Church, at Lumber Bridge, has commenced a protracted meeting, will be assisted by the Rev. J. A. Smith. Much interest is already manifested, and large congregations attend.

The Commissioners of Fayetteville, at their last meeting, directed the two Hearse belonging to the town, to be put in good condition so that they may be ready for use whenever occasion requires. One for the whites, and the other for the colored people, free of charge. This is highly commendable.

We are requested to ask that all persons interested in having a good school, will meet at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, at 5 o'clock, at which meeting the Trustees of the Graded School will make an exhibit of its financial condition. We hope that arrangements may be made to continue the school in some form. Plans will be submitted.

A farmer over the river told us that there were no hogs raised over there; that the cholera had been so bad for the past four or five years that the stock had died out. The old piney woods stock were never troubled with disease, and is not cholera caused by the introduction of improved breeds? Like all animals it is difficult for them to become acclimated.

There is to be a large gathering to-morrow at Parker's Grove, near Little River Academy, under the auspices of the Cape Fear Masonic Lodge in that vicinity. The good people in the neighborhood join heartily in these annual gatherings, and always have a splendid dinner, extending a hearty welcome to all visitors. The annual address is to be delivered by our townsman, Mr. Thos. H. Sutton.

Nowhere are the flattering prospects of a fine trade this Fall more plainly perceptible than at the large Carriage Manufacturing works of Messrs. A. A. McKethan & Son, of our city. A recent visit to their extensive establishment shows us a large number of fine vehicles just completed, some of them already sold and others in stock for Fall trade. The building of the Southern branch of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. has re-opened a territory until lately cut off from us by other roads, but which is no new territory to the "McKethan" carriage, which for many years was almost, if not altogether, the only vehicle used in that section; nor was the falling off of trade due to any falling off in the quality and style of the "McKethan" work, but due entirely to the building of lines of railroads south of us, which enabled others to take advantage of superior railroad facilities, while from this market the only means of transportation south was by horse power, a slow and expensive way, and one altogether out of the question to any great extent when competing with the iron horse, but all this has changed. Fayetteville now taps the very heart of the rich country south of us with a line of railroad; westward also, she extends the iron arms bringing the hills and mountains and their people as near to us as in former days, and in a few year's time we will be in close connection with Eastern Carolina, with all of these sections the name of "McKethan" is a household word, and we look forward to the day when the present large establishment will need adding to in order to accommodate more improved machinery and additional workmen.

MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Fayetteville, on Saturday last, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, It has been announced through the newspapers and by public proclamations, that to-day the mortal remains of Ex-President General U. S. Grant will be laid to rest in the City of New York; and

Whereas, The names of Grant and Lee have passed into history as the common heritage of our common country, we, therefore, as American citizens, regardless of past sympathies and affiliations, having met together to express our sentiments on this solemn occasion, do

Resolve, That the death of General Grant recalls vividly to our recollections the great events in our country's history of twenty years ago, and the magnanimity there shown by General Grant towards the Southern soldiers and the Southern people, excites in us feelings of the most profound gratitude, and will cause us ever to respect his name and his fame as an American soldier.

Resolved further, That without intending excessive laudation of the deceased, but as an humble tribute to one whose name is known and received throughout the limits of the civilized world, we, as Southern men, laying aside all sectional feeling, and as citizens of the American Union lament the death of General Grant, and would join our Northern fellow-citizens in tendering respect to his memory.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect, the National Flag be lowered to half mast on the Market House and the Town Bell be tolled during the hours of the funeral ceremonies.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the Town Records, and copies thereof be furnished by the Secretary to the Town newspapers, with a request to publish the same.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Chairman.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A BAD COMPLEXION IS FREQUENTLY caused by worms. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will remedy the whole trouble. Try it. Only 25 cents a bottle.

Scrofula.

Are any members of your family thus afflicted? Have they scrofulous swellings of the glands? Have they any scrofulous sores or ulcers? If so, and it should be neglected, the peculiar taint, or poison, may deposit itself in the substance of the lungs, producing CONSUMPTION. Look well to the condition of your family, and if thus afflicted, give the proper remedy without delay. Buy that which makes absolute cures in the shortest space of time. The unerring finger of public opinion points to B. B. B. as the most wonderful remedy for scrofula ever known. You need not take our word—you need not know our names—merit is all you seek. Ask your neighbors, ask your druggist, ask or write to those who give their certificates and be convinced that B. B. B. is the quickest and most perfect Blood Purifier ever before known. 128-1m

Relief from Catarrh.

Prof. W. P. Johnson, Principal of the Public Schools in Benton, Arkansas, under date of March 17th, writes:

'This certifies that I have been a sufferer from Catarrh for nearly 18 years, being a portion of the time incapacitated from attending to my business. Tried a number of most eminent physicians North and South; spent over $500. I was partially deaf a quantity of bone resembling fish scales came out of my nose and head, and I was at one time reduced to 70 pounds. Ten bottles of S. S. S. cured me sound and well, and I am so to-day. It is the best blood purifier I have ever used.

W. P. JOHNSON.

Phœbetis.

My wife has been suffering for seven long years with what the physicians called inflamation of the veins. I tried doctors time and again, without deriving any benefit whatever.

At the suggestion of my druggist, J. C. Hightower, I was induced to try Swift's Specific, which in an incredible short time restored her to perfect health. I might say a great deal more about the medicine, and will say that it ought to be in every house. It is a cheap doctor; having saved me hundreds of dollars.

C. F. DUNCAN, Clayton, Ala.

March 28th, 1885.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

How to Ascertain If You Are a Mascot.

While the thermometer was bursting through its limits at noon, on Tuesday, July 14th, down South, in New Orleans, La., Genl's G. T. Beauregard of La. and Jubal A. Early of Va., (as is their regular custom,) supervised in person and conducted solely by themselves the 182d Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, and scattered all over the world $265,500 thus: No. 8,999 drew the First Prize of $75,000. It was sold in fifths at $1 each, held, one by C. L. Homer, of Brookston, Texas; one by J. T. Wales of Bridgeport, Conn.; one by S. M. Simpson, 272 16th St., Denver, Col., collected through First National Bank of Denver; one to F. H. Eckenroth, 321 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal., collected through First National Bank of San Francisco. The Second Prize $25,000, drawn by No. 48,94, also sold in fifths—one was held by J. Jinks, Brookland, Ark., collected through the German National Bank of Memphis, Tenn.; one by J. Cameron of Wichita Falls, Texas, through the Exchange Bank of Dallas, Texas; another collected through the Bowery National Bank of New York. The Third Prize of $10,000, drawn by No. 12,580, sold in fifths; two of them were collected through Messrs. Britton & Koontz, Bankers, Natchez, Miss.; the balance went hither and yon. Nos. 71,650 and 95,149 drew the Fourth two Prizes of $6,000, each sold in fifths, to parties in Philadelphia, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., North Vernon, Ind., Harrodsburg, Ky., Louisville, Ky., and Waco, Texas, etc. The Generals, the commissioners or The La. S. L., do superintend all the monthly grand drawings, will repeat this performance at noon, on Tuesday, September 8th, the 185th Grand Monthly Drawing, and any information will be given on application, to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Now you can learn for yourself how you are favored by Fortune. Are you not a Mascot?

THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.

How the Unsuspecting are Often Gulled.

Capital Versus Merrit.

It is possible that money dipped into a bounteous supply of printer's ink, is to be used to teach false ideas.

Why is it that such persistent anathemas should all at once be hurled against the use of "Potash and Potash Mixtures?"

Those who insist that Potash is a poison do so because that is the way they have of fighting B. B. B., as the latter contains potash properly combined.

Opium, morphine, strychnine, aconite, whisky, etc., are all deadly poisons, and are daily destroying the lives of people, and why do not these men cry out against them? It is because there is no money in sight to do so. Iodide of Potash, in proper combination, is regarded by the medical profession as the quickest, grandest and most powerful blood remedy ever known to man. Those who believe in revealed combinations and Indian foolishness are surely in a condition to become rather "cranky" in their ideas at any time. We assert understandingly that Potash, as used in the manufacture of B. B. B., is not a poison, and the public need not place any confidence in assertions to the contrary. The truth is, B. B. B. is working such wonders in the cure of all blood poisons, scrofula, rheumatism, catarrh, etc., that others are trembling in their boots, and cry aloud, "poison," "fraud," because they fear its triumphant march. Do not be deceived, but go right along and call for B. B. B., and be cured. It is making five times more cures in Atlanta than all other blood remedies combined. We don't say that others are poison or frauds; we are not that easily alarmed, but we say ours the is best, and we have the proof. Send for our 32-page book, free, and be convinced.

BLOOD BALM CO.,
128 1m Atlanta, Ga.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	00@70
Hog Round,	10@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides, (N C)	9@11½	HIDES—	
Hams,	12½@13	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@5
Sides,	6¾@7½	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	5¾@6½	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	8@8½	American,	3@4
Hams,	13@15	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD—	
BAGGING—	@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
Ox foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	23@25	Sole,	25@29
BUTTER—		Harness,	25@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@50
Northern,	28@35	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.60
Java,	20@25	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	9@11	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	00@60
COTTON TIES	1.25a1.65	Irish, new	50@60
CHICKENS—	12½@30	SALT—	1.00@1.00
EGGS—	10@12½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@7
N. C. Fam.	$4.50@0.00	Granulated,	7½@8½
Wes. Fam.	4.75@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	85@95	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	75@80	WOOL—	15@00
Oats,	55@65	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@ 90	Corn Whiskey,	2@4
Peas,	75@.85	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—	75@1.25	Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
J. B. STARR,
DEALER IN
COTTON, FERTILIZERS AND NAVAL STORES.

Middling	10½@00
Low Middling	10@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1.00@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.60
Virgin Dip	$1.90
Spirits	30@30½ cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	65@2.50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, August 11—4 P M

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted dull at 33½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 87½ cts. for Strained and 90 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1.30 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market steady at $1.75 for Soft and $1.10 for Hard, with sales at quotations.

Refreshments!

Mrs. BANKS and SHAW

Will provide Refreshments on the Excursion train to Red Springs, and on the grounds, on Saturday next. aug 13-131-1t

Valuable Town Property for Sale!

TWO LOTS ON WEST GILLESPIE STREET within a short distance of the business center of the Town, and directly opposite the residence of Capt. A. B. Williams.

One lot has 65½ feet front on Gillespie street, running back 330 feet, and on it, there is a building in No. 1 condition formerly used as a schoolhouse.

The other lot, formerly the residence of J. A. Gainey, with house of 7 rooms, including addition and kitchen, fire-places to every room, out-houses, water, well-shaded yard, and other conveniencies. This lot fronts about 120 feet on west Gillespie street, and runs back 330 feet.

There are no judgments, liens, or incumbrances, which in any way, directly or indirectly, affects this property, so that the purchaser of the same will get a clear and unclouded title. A fine opportunity for investment is here offered. If not privately sold before, it will be offered at public auction at the Market House at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, September 5th, 1885.

For information or particulars apply to the undersigned.

Terms—one-half Cash, balance at three months and title retained, with interest.

THOMAS H. SUTTON, Attorney,
for Mrs. Mary L. Gainey.
August 6, 1885. 131-ts

Basket Pic-Nic!

THERE WILL BE A BASKET PIC-NIC AT

PARKER'S GROVE CHURCH,

NEAR LITTLE RIVER ACADEMY, ON THE 14TH OF AUGUST, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

Under the auspices of Cape Fear Lodge, No. 394, A. F. and A. M.

BASKET COMMITTEE:

Mr. and Mrs. V. Frazel.
" " " Gray Culbreth.
" " " R. K. Bell.
" " " J. E. Lucas.
" " " Holly Lucas.
" " " H. R. Byrd.
" " " W. D. Adams.
" " " A. Hatcher.

ORATOR:
THOS. H. SUTTON,
AND OTHERS.

CHIEF MARSHAL:
DR. J. M. BOYETTE.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS:
B. Z. BYRD. WALTER RAY,
THEO. BYRD, R. R. WILSON.
August 6, 1885. 130-1t

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS L, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, Sept. 8th, 1885—184th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5,000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750		6,750
9	do	do	500	4,500
9	do	do	250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to			$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

or LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.,

STATE NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.,

GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

Aug. 13, 1885. 131-4t

GREAT REDUCTION
In Prices of
MILLINERY, NOTIONS.
AND
FANCY GOODS,
For Cash For 30 Days.

WE WILL GIVE SPECIAL BARGAINS AT

Wholesale or Retail

FOR SPOT CASH TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.

Call Early.

June 25, 1885. 124 tf MRS. DYE, 17 Hay St.

We Can't Play Base Ball
Worth a Cent,

But we can sell you a jar of the finest OYSTERS, and will guarantee that they will satisfy the appetite of an epicure. For further information call at

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Young Men

Who may be contemplating matrimony, we take pleasure in this information gratis: Family Groceries are very cheap and delivered free. A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Smokers

Can supply themselves with Cigars and Cigarettes, Cigar and Cigarette Tubes, Pipes, &c., at

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

SMOKE THE

ZEB. VANCE
CIGAR;

For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Don't Forget,

You young men and married men, that A. S. Huske & Co's is the place to get Fancy Candies.

Builders

Can supply themselves with Hardware at lowest prices. Give us a trial.

A. S. HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

Fishing

And Pic-nic parties will do well to call on us.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
June 25, 1885. 124-tf

At McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE
NEW MUSIC, NEW INSTRUMENTS.

Sheet Music from five cents per copy up, Instruction Books for the Piano, Organ, Violin, Flute, Guitar and Banjo.

Also a fine line of small instruments, such as Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars, Banjos, Flutes, Horns, Zithers, Music Boxes from $1.25 to $25.00, Musical Caskets, Organettes, Aristons and hosts of others, in fact anything from a Jews Harp to a Piano, constantly on hand.

We have also Violin, Guitar, Banjo and Zither strings, both of wire and sinew, and of all makes.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

sold on any terms whatever, cash, time or on the installment plan, to suit the purchaser.

We also do a large Insurance business, being agents for some of the best companies that do business in America, and would be pleased to have any one wishing to place any insurance or to purchase anything in the musical line, to call on us.

Mr. JNO. R. McNEILL is now in charge of our store and would be pleased to have any and all of his friends to call.

McNEILL & CO.
March 26, 1885. 111-tf

Notice! Notice! Notice!

—TO—

Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights, Blacksmiths, Plasterers, Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:

A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST

TOOLS

—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—

HARDWARE STORE

—OF—

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

EDGE TOOLS,

GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 30. 129-tf

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SIX NEW PROFESSORS HAVE RECENTLY been added to the Faculty, making a total of seventeen instructors. All the Courses of Study have been enlarged and strengthened. Post-graduate instruction is offered in every department. The next session begins August 27. Entrance examinations August 27, 28, 29.

For catalogue containing information in regard to tuition, board, terms of admission, &c., apply to

HON. KEMP P. BATTLE, LL. D.,
PRESIDENT.
Aug. 6—130-1m] Chapel Hill, N. C.

JAS. R. McNEILL & SON,

Undertakers and Cabinet Makers.

Furniture Upholstered and Varnished.

ALWAYS on hand a full stock of Wooden, White Glose and Metalic Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes all sizes and styles.

All orders filled promptly *night* or day.

☞ Hearse furnished in town or country.

We are also prepared to furnish

TOMBSTONES and MONUMENTS,

in any style. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. R. McNEILL & SON.
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 12, 1885. 109-tf

F. F. F. F. F. G. and P.

At No. 47 Person St.,

YOU WILL

Find, Fine, Fresh, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions,

HAMS, Breakfast Strips, Lard, Flour, Canned Goods, Butter, Fish, Bacon, Lemons, Crackers, Candies, &c., &c.

Mackerel No. 1 to 3—15 cents per dozen to 15 cents each.

Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Ale, Porter, Beer and all kinds of Liquors for medicinal and family use.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 4. 121-3m

"THY BURDEN."

MARIANNA FARNINGHAM.

To every one on earth
God gives a burden to be carried down
The road that lies between the cross and crown.
No lot is wholly free;
He giveth one to thee.

Some carry it aloft,
Open and visible to any eyes;
And all may see its form, and weight, and size,
Some hide it in their breast,
And deem it thus ungaessed.

The burden is God's gift,
And it will make the bearer calm and strong,
Yet; lest it press too heavily and long,
He says, cast it on me;
And it shall easy be.

And those who heed His voice,
And seek to give it back in trustful prayer,
Have quiet hearts that never can despair;
And hope lights up the way
Upon the darkest day.

Take thou thy burden thus
Into thy hands, and lay it at His feet,
And whether it be sorrow or defeat,
Or pain, or sin, or care,
It will grow lighter there.

It is the lonely load
That crushes out the life and light of heaven.
But, borne with Him, the soul, restored, forgiv'n,
Sings out through all the days
Her joy, and God's high praise.
— *Christian World.*

Appleton Oaksmith.

THE NOTED BLOCKADE-RUNNER AND REPUTED SLAVE TRADER.

A Galveston, Texas, correspondent furnishes the following about Appleton Oaksmith, who figured somewhat conspicuously some years ago on the political stage in this state:

At sunset the correspondent sat on the pier of the Pagoda bath house, which projects into the gulf at the foot of Tremont street, and watched the hundreds of people who were enjoying a dip in the brine. The waters of the Gulf of Mexico were almost as smooth as glass, and there was but the faintest suspicion of surf alongshore.

"This reminds me," said Captain John Cossar, who was the correspondent's vis-a-vis, of mine along this beach in the blockade-running days, which was not a very profitable venture for any one concerned. Early in '64 I shipped as fireman on the Caroline, a ratttletrap of a steamer, with a 'walking beam' engine, then lying at Havana for the purpose of running the blockade. The captain was a stout, well built man, appearently 45 years of age, with a swarthy complexion, and went under the name of McDonald. The crew of the Caroline, however, knew him to be Appleton Oaksmith, noted for his ventures in the slave trade, for which he had been condemned to be hung, but had by some means managed to escape from jail in New York and reached Cuba, where one of his brothers was engaged in running a large sugar estate. Being a thorough sailor, Oaksmith, or McDonald, soon obtained command of the Caroline, and made the trip from Havana to Galveston, and up Buffalo Bayou to Constitution bend, without trouble. We discharged cargo, and, after taking on a load of cotton, got up stream and were ready to start down the bayou.

AN UNFORTUNATE GERMAN.

"There was a big pile of sails in the pilot house, and Captain Oaksmith ordered a Dutchman named Buris to take 'em out and put 'em on deck out of the way, who replied:

"'I shipped as quartermaster on this boat, and don't do deckhand's work.'

"'D—n you,' said Oaksmith, 'take your things and go ashore.'

"The Dutchman gathered up his canvas bags and walked off the boat on the bank, where he opened one of 'em and pulled out a pistol, which he pointed at Oaksmith, whose back was turned. Some of the crew called the captain's attention to this, and he deliberately walked to his room and returned with a big six shooter in his hand. The Dutchman stood still on the bank, too badly frightend to attempt to shoot, when Oaksmith yelled out:

"'D—n you, leave here, or I'll kill you!'

"The fellow was too badly scared to move, and as he didn't leave as ordered, Oaksmith, fired and the Dutchman fell to the ground howling out that he was murdered. A hoosier happening to pass by the captain said to him, haul that man up to Houston; he's only shot through the leg. I ought to have killed him, but he isn't worth it.'

A CLOSE LANDING.

"The Caroline proceeded down the bay on to Galveston, and a couple of nights after, in calm weather, we ran out of the harbor by the bench channel, keeping close in shore. Some one in town must have given us away, for by the time we had got a couple of miles down the coast a signal was made to the blockading fleet, and four gunboats started after us. They chased us nearly to the west end of the island, and as it was getting near day we put the ship about and started back to see if we couldn't make Galveston. By the time we were abreast of the Sixteen Mile House it was broad daylight and the gunboats were peppering us with shot and shell, which broke the walking beam and bored a couple of big holes through the ship, so we had to beach her. While the crew were getting into the boats my partner, a young fellow named Ed Farley, ran down to the fire room and getting a shovel full of live coals threw them into the cotton, which set the Steamer afire. The Yanks continued to shell us, but we made the beach all right, when the captain turned to one of the crew, who had given him all his wages for safe keeping, and said:

"'Bill, I forgot your money and left it aboard.'

"The poor fellow took one of the boats and started back to the vessel, which was now in flames, to see if he could not recover it when the gunboats fired a broadside of grape and canister, one of which struck him in the breast and killed him instantly. We then lit out for town as fast as we could, having lost nearly everything we had.

NARROW ESCAPE.

The captain left Galveston a short time after on the steamer Alice, bound for Havana. The Alice was captured just at dark, near the coast of Cuba, by a Yankee gunboat, and as the Federals boarded her on one side Oaksmith and another man pulled off in a small boat from the other side and got safe to shore. It was a narrow escape for him, as they would have hung him if they had got him.

"They used to tell some terrible things about him on the ship. One of them was that when coming across from the west coast of Africa with a load 'blackbirds' he was chased by a man-of-war, when he fastened the negroes to a long chain cable and dumped 'em overboard, so in case he was captured there would be no evidence against him. I don't know that this is true, but I do know that he was a determined and desperate man. He was here several years after the war, in command of a British vessel, and went under the name of McDonald, and was at last pardoned by General Grant when he was President. He finally settled down in a village in North Carolina where I heard that he died a short time ago."

The Comet.

The comet is a kind of astronomical parody on the planet. Comets look some like planets but they are thinner and do not hurt so hard when they hit anybody as a planet does. The comet was so called because it had hair on it, I believe, but late years the bald-headed comets is giving just as good satisfaction everywhere.

The characteristic features of the comet are: A nucleus, a nebulens light or coma, and usually a luminous train or trail worn high. Sometimes several tails are on one comet, but this occurs only in flush times.

When I was young I used to think I would like to be a comet in the sky; up above the world so high, with nothing to do but loaf around and play with the little new laid planets and have a good time, but now I can see where I was wrong. Comets also have their troubles, their peribelions, their hyperbolas and their parobolas. A little over 300 years ago Tycho Brahe discovered that comets were extraneous to our atmosphere, and since then times have improved. I can see that trade is steadier and potatoes run less to tops than they did before.

Soon after that they discovered that comets all had more or less periodicity. Nobody knows how they got it. All the astronomers had been watching them day and night and didn't know when they were exposed but there was no time to talk and argue over the question. There were two or three hundred comets all down with it at once. It was an exciting time.

Comets sometimes live to a great age. This shows that the night air is not so injurious to the health as many people would have us believe. The great comet of 1680 is supposed to have been the one that was noticed about the time of Caesar's death, 44 B. C., and till when it appeared in Newton's time, seventeen hundred years after its first grand farewell taur, Ike said that it was very well preserved indeed and seemed to have retained all its faculties in good shape

Astronomers say that the tails of all comets are turned from the sun. I do not know why they do this, whether it is etiquette among them or just a mere habit.

A late writer on astronomy said that the substance of the nebulosity and the tails is of almost inconceivable tennity. He said this and then death came to his relief.

Another writer says of the comet and its tail that "the curvature of the latter and the acceleration of the peoiville time in the case of Euche's comet indicated their being affected by a resisting medium which has never been observed to have the slightest influence on the planetary periods.

I do not fully agree with the eminent authority, though he may be right. Much fear has been the result of the coment's appearence ever since the world began, and it is as good a thing to worry about as anything I know of. If we could get close to a comet without frightening it away, we would find that we could walk through it any where as we could through the glare of a torchlight procession. We should so live that we will not be ashamed to look a comet in the eye, however. Let us pay up our newspaper subscription and lead such lives that when a comet strikes we will be ready.

Some worry a good deal about the chances for a big comet to plow into the sun some dark rainy night, and thus burst up the whole universe. I wish that was all I had to worry about. If any responsible man will agree to pay my taxes and funeral expenses, I will agree to do his worrying about the comet's crashing into the bosom of the sun and knocking its daylight out.—*Bill Nye.*

A correspondent in South Carolina writes to the New York *Observer*: "It is not generally known that South Carolina, alone of all the States, prohibits divorce, permitting it on no ground; that it prohibits the sale of liquor everywhere in the rural districts, allowing it only in incorporated towns, and giving these places local option, of which about half the towns avail themselves; that it forbids the running of all freight trains on the Sabbath, and all passenger trains except such as carry the United States mail; that it classes dueling with murder, and disfranchises the lottery ticket dealer." This is certainly a notable record for a State in these degenerate days.

There are at least 100 Post offices in Georgia that pay less than $10 a year. The office at Eureka Mills, Elbert County, affords a salary of only 25 cents, the lowest in the State. This distinction, however, may be contested by Pierceville, Fannin County, where the salary was 99 cents under the three-cent postage law.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

The lowest recorded temperature—393 degrees below zero F.—has been produced by Olszewski by vaporing liquid nitrogen under low pressure. Liquid carbon monoxide gave 365 degrees below zero and liquid oxygen 246½ degrees.

It is said that a Southern Senator will offer in the Senate next Winter a bill giving Mrs. Grant a pension of $5,000 a year for life. That amount has usually been granted to widows of Presidents, and will undoubtedly pass.

The Rev. M. D. Turner, who lately committed suicide in Georgia, was the original of the little boy to whom Uncle Remus talks in Joel Chandler Harris's stories.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.—One hundred and eighty-eight fourth class postmasters were appointed Aug. 1st.

Some Results of Vivisecion.

An operation described in a dispatch from Washington in yesterday's *Times* has an interest for a much wider circle than the acquaintances of the young man who, shot in abdomen, had his bowels laid open by the surgeon and the various perforations sewed up. If he recover, as is now expected, it will be only the second or third case of the kind, but they are the first fruits of one the most of significant of recent developments in surgery.

Until very recently a gunshot wound of the abdomen, if not necessarily fatal, was regarded as beyond the reach of operative surgery. The surgeon was to watch the case carefully and treat the symptoms as they arose, and there were about one chance in ten, if the case were not a severe one, that the patient might recover; but active interference was not to be thought of. Lately, in view of the advances made in other kinds of abdominal surgery, especially under the improvement in antiseptic appliances, some writers have suggested that it would be possible to open the abdomen and repair the injuries; but no surgeon felt justified in trying such heroic measures until experiments had first been made on the lower animals. Like other hard problems this was solved by vivisection.

It is no longer ago than the spring of last year that Dr. Parkes, of Chicago, reported a series of experiments on dogs that were etherized, shot, the abdomen opened and the wounds of the intestines and vessels treated by appropriate surgical methods. The results showed that surgery could grapple successfully with the most formidable wounds, sewing them up and even removing a portion of the intestines and uniting the cut ends. Dr. Parkes thus treated no less than thirty-seven dogs. The anti-vivisectionists would condemn his experiments as abominably cruel, but they enabled him to lay down the rules of procedure in such cases so minutely that surgeons were at once enabled to apply the knowledge thus gained to the human subject, with results that a short time before would have appeared incredible.

Last autumn Dr. Bull, of New York, opened the abdomen of a man who was brought to one of the hospitals with a pistol-wound, drew out the intestines, removed the bullet, discovered and treated seven or eight wounds and restored the organs to their places. The man recovered, and it was recognized that a new method of treatment had been entered upon for a class of wounds that had been thought all but hopeless. Dr. Hamilton's case in Washington, in which no less than thirteen perforations of the intestines were sewn up, besides the tying of a severed artery, presents a further confirmation It is probably too soon to speak certainly of recovery in this case, but as the patient has survived the operation several days, though death was inminent at the time, the chances are altogether in his favor, and in any event the operation has been abundantly justified.

Judging from this history of other and kindred improvements in surgery within a few years, it seems entirely safe to predict that the operation referred to will be widely and successfully followed as occasion offers, and that in a few years more a gunshot wound of the abdomen, instead of implying almost certain death, will be quite within the hopeful applicatition of the surgeon's skill. And it is worthy of more than passing note that we shall owe this result almost entirely to those experiments on animals against which it has been proposed to enact prohibitory statutes. If an anti-vivisection law had been in force in Illinois we should not now be able to record these brilliantly promising advances in abdominal surgery.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Effect of Scientific Invention on War.

There are indeed enthusiasts who fancy that there is a way of putting an end to war at once and forever. Their talisman is the discovery of an an all-destroying projectile. An invention of wholesale slaughter thus becomes the dream of the philanthropists, and the infernal powers themselves are to be made ministers of peace. It would be a curious, and for mankind at large might prove an awkward part of the discovery that it would invest its first possessor with omnipotence, and enable him to compel all nations, on pain of annihilation, to receive him as universal emperor. The London Spectator, in a paper discussing this vision at great length, pointed ont that the improvement of weapons has so far resulted only in a change of drill and tactics without banishing or even diminishing war. It is certainly curious that the rate of slaughter, instead of keeping pace with the increased range and precision of firearms and artillery, should have remained stationary, as it appears to have done, or rather has diminished. The rifled breechloader does nothing like the execution which was done by the bow. At Crecy the French dead were counted by heralds on the field, and their number exceeded 30,000. This was mainly the work of, according to Froissart, of 5200 archers. At Batoche, we are told, 19,000 rounds were fired, and by good marksmen, besides Gatling ammunition and shells; and the number of killed and wounded on the side of the half-breeds was about thirty. Batoche was not a normal case, it is true, because the enemy were in rifle pits; but still the contrast is striking. The archer was not confused by noise or smoke, nor could he discharge his arrow without drawing the bow to his ear and taking some sort of aim, while many soldiers in a modern battle are said not to bring the rifle to the shoulder or take any aim at all. But we must wait for a great sea fight before we make up our mind what effect scientific invention is likely to produce on war. From naval war at all events all the romance, all the pride, pomp and circumstance, which largely stimulated the martial spirit, must now have fled. We shall see whether the souls of men are to be fired by the prospect of what Farragut called going to—the nether world—in a tea kettle.—*Toronto Week.*

A Chicago girl had two suitors. She angered one by going for an evening walk in the park with the other. The enraged chap borrowed the uniform of a policeman, lay in wait for the sentimental couple, and arrested the favored lover for kissing the maiden. The fraud was not discovered, for it was dark, until the offender had begged for mercy and paid a brice of five dollars for release.

Early on Longstreet.

My attention having been called to General Longstreet's article in the July *Century*, entitled "The Seven Days' Fighting about Richmond," and my opinion in regard to it asked publication, I read the article, but found its propositions of fact and opinion so absurd that I did not deem it necessary to take any notice of it. As you have, however, thought proper to publish an extract from it without a demur of dissent, and the subject has been thus thrust upon my notice again by publication under my very nose, I feel constrained to depart from my original purpose. • •

Accoding to General Longstreet's statements published in the *Century*, he acted as the Mentor of Gen Lee, on the assumption of the command of the Army of Northern Virginia by the latter, and suggested to him the bringing of Jackson's command from the Valley, and the "echelon movement," as he calls it, against McClellan's right flank. The object of the portion of the article reproduced in your paper is to show that Longstreet's brilliant conceptions, as adopted, by Gen. Lee, failed to complete success for want of proper execution, and that Jackson by his dilatoriness was mainly responsible for most of the mishaps. In fact, in another part of the article, in brackets, Longstreet says: "Jackson should have done more for me than he did. When he wanted me at Second Manassas, I marched two columns by night to clear the way to Thoroughfare Gap, and joined him in due season."

Gen. Dick Taylor, in his exceedingly clever book, entitled "Destruction and Reconstruction," in referring to the battle of Gettysburg, says:

"A recent article in the public press, signed by Gen. Longstreet, ascribes the failure at Gettysburg to Lee's mistakes, which he (Longstreet) in vain poirted out and remonstrated against. That any subject involving the possession and exercise of intellect should be clear to Longstreet and concealed from Lee is a startling proposition to those having knowledge of the two men. We have Biblical authority for the story that the angel in the path was visible to the ass, though unseen by the seer his master, but suppose, instead of smiting the honest, stupid animal, Balaam had caressed him and then been kicked by him, how would the story read?"

I may add that, when Longstreet parades himself as the real author of Gen. Lee's plan's for the Seven Days' battles, we cannot but be forcibly reminded of the fable of the animal, an ancestor, perhaps, of Balaam's steed, which masqueraded in the lion's skin until his true nature was betrayed by his voice; and the idea of Longstree's extolling his own expedition in comparason with Jackson's alleged tardiness, cannot but suggest an attempt of the barnyard fowl to surpass the eagle's flight. Those who were with Jackson at Second Manassas cannot have forgotten how anxiously they listened to hear Longstreet's muskets, during the afternoon of the 29th and the forenoon of the 30th of August, when they were sustaining the repeated assaults of Pope's column, yet he (Longstreet) did not advance to the attack until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th, after the last assault of Pope's had been repulsed, though his entire force had come up on Jackson's right before 12 o'clock on the 29th, and Gen. Lee gave order for him then to attack, but he insisted on taking time to reconnoitre. In fact so little use did Longstreet make of his force on the 29th, that Fitz John Porter was tried by court-martial and cashiered because he did not attack Jackson's right about 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th, it being an assumed fact that Longstreet had not then reached the field. So much for Jackson's tardiness around Richmond, and Longstreet's wonderful expedition and promptness at Second Manassas.

Is it necessary to say anything more? —*Lynchburg Virginian.*

THE FACT.—North Carolina is one of the most progressive Commonwealths in the Union. The authorities are pulic-spirited and spare no expense to advance the interests of the State. North Carolina's mineral resources are being developed steadily, her forests and the quarries are being utilized; her agricultural interests grow more profitable every year.

North Carolina made one of the finest exhibits at the New Orleans Exposition. Capitalists are attracted to the State, and immigration is finding its way there. In a word, North Carolina has been enjoying a boom for the past five years. And one of the first explanations of the prosperity is this: North Carolina is solidly Democratic. The Republican party makes an effort every year to get into power, but the intelligent people of that State appreciate the value of Democratic supremacy, and vote accoringly.—*Richmond State.*

FOURTEEN KEGS OF POWDER.—On last Sunday while the children of Mr. Bulabaugh, were roaming the woods near his heme, they discoved on the Clark Dunham place, (forks of the Statesville and Wilksbarre roads, three miles west of town), a number of kegs of powder, half hidden by brush and leaves. They reported the facts and on Monday Mr. Bulabaugh brought the powder to town. It was identified as the property of Mr, V. Wallace. Two of the kegs were of wood and had gone to decay—the rest, of metal, were in perfect condition.

It is supposed that this is a part of the stealings of the gang headed by the negro, Noah Dedman, who is now serving his term, having been convicted at the last term of Court for robbing feight cars at the depot at this place.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The arrangements between the Love heirs and Dr. Whittier, for the sale of the 60,000 acres of land in Swain county, have been completed, and the sale is now a fact. We understand that Dr. Whittier will spend $15,000 at once in improvements of this land. He intends locating several saw mills for the purpose of sawing the timber, besides opening grass farm and a large orchard.—*Waynesville News.*

A clergyman preached on the sin of attending to money matters on Sunday, and when the Deacon passed the contribution plate not a person would put a cent in it. And somehow the preacher didn't feel flattered at the effect his sermon had produced.—*Texas Siftings.*

Opera House

LAST NIGHT,

HEADQUARTERS

TO-DAY

For Money's Worth.

Is constantly replenishing Fresh, good Goods by every freight.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

MONEY

Being the chief aim of life, consider—Time is Money; Help is Money.

GEO. A. THOMSON

Can, does and will save you money, by selling the best

Groceries and Provisions

that these United States and Foreign Importation can afford.

Besides selling on short margin, will deliver free of charge promptly, and guarantee satisfaction. Try

Headquarters,

GEO. A. THOMSON.

WHO IS AGENT FOR

Rail Road Mills Snuff,
Durham Sweet Snuff,
Durham Ladies Choice Snuff,
Gale & Axe Sweet Snuff,
Ralph's Sweet Snuff,

GEO A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

Horseford's Bread Preparation,
Patapsco Baking Powders,
Lions' Baking Powders,
Phœnix Baking Powders,

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

James Pyles' Pearline,
Washing Crystal,
Star and American Lyes,

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

TO-DAY'S FREIGHT

Fulton Market (Boneless) Beef.
Spiced Pig Feet and Tripe.
Cucumber Pickles in Bulk.
Bananas, Oranges and Lemons.

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

Beautifully Burned.

If anything burned, can be beautiful

GEO. A. THOMSON'S

Rio, Laguyra, Maracaibo and Old Government Java Coffee's are not only beautiful, but for flavor and strength cannot be beat.

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

BUY

Table Creamy Butter.
Western and Cooking Butter at

HEADQUARTERS,
Geo. A. Thomson.

You

Can buy for 10 cents more Tin-Ware at HEADQUARMERS than any house in the city. Examine.

GEO. A. THOMSON'S.

Fire Proof Oil.

My HOME LIGHT WHITE OIL, I claim most economical—free from smoke, free from odor, free from risk—the delight of Housekeepers and comfort of ALL who enjoy a Good Light.

HEADQUARTERS,
Geo. A. Thomson.

BUY

YOUR TIN-WARE
At HEADQUARTERS.

YOUR HARD-WARE
At HEADQUARTERS.

YOUR CROCKERY
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your GLASS-WARE
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your WOOD and WILLOW-WARE
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your GROCERIES and Provisions
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your EVERY NEED and CONSTANT WANT is carefully guarded and provided for

At HEADQUARTERS.
Geo. A. Thomson.

Base Ball Clubs
Will find
HEADQUARTERS
THEIR DELIGHT.

FISHERMEN,

Examine

HEADQUARTERS.

CHILDREN,

Bring your Parents or Pennies

To HEADQUARTERS.

Lovers of Tobacco.
Will find
HEADQUARTERS.

The Poor
NEED TO FIND
HEADQUARTERS.

The Rich
KNOW
HEADQUARTERS,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

June 18, 1885. 123-1y

LUMBER!

SAW and PLANING MILLS.

With two GOOD MILLS, one of which has just started up on the southern division of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., in a splendid body of timber, I am now prepared to

PROMPTLY FILL ALL ORDERS

by those desiring to improve or build. Can make prices on work both rough and dressed.

No Payment Asked Until Satisfaction Is Given.

New stock now being delivered on my yard for the retail trade.

☞PLANING MILL in first-class order.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

June 11, 1885. 122-3m

For A Business Education Attend the

Commercial College

Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.

Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $90. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 500 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 23 States. Instruction is practically and indivi dually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. *Fall Session begins Sept. 8th. For* circulars and full particulars, address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

J. E. GARRETT,

Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, Genera Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

FOUNDED 1802.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY

SALEM N. C.

82nd Annual Session Begins Sept. 3d.

For Catalogue apply to

Rev. EDWARD RONDTHALER, D. D.,
Rev. JOHN H. CLEWEL,
PRINCIPALS.

July 23. 128-6t pd

Winship Cotton Gin for Sale!

WE HAVE TAKEN THE AGENCY TO SELL THE

Winship Cotton Gin,

Sizes 35 to 80 Saws,

We will be pleased to show a sample Gin, 70 Saws, with Feeder and Condenser. We consider the "Winship" the best Gin in use, and solicit a call from all who want to buy a No. 1 Gin—with or without either Feeder or Conductor. Descriptive Catalogues with testimonials sent to any address on application. We advise that orders be given us promptly, that we may be able to deliver Gins before picking season commences.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

July 16th, 1885. 127-2m.

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 25, 1880. 2-1t

THE CENTURY

In 1885.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

PAPERS ON THE CIVIL WAR.

The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides,—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter, and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on the Battle of Bull Run, written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photograps, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

Readers of THE CENTURY may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr. Howells's novel. Price $4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. All book-sellers and news-dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.

A free specimen copy of THE CENTURY will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

THE CENTURY CO. New-York, N. Y.

FOUND!

FOR LADIES ONLY.

A REMEDY endorsed by the best Physicians and Druggists at its home.

A REMEDY that Mr C. W. O'Neill, Goodwater, Ala., says raised his wife from an invalid's bed, as he believes *saved her life.*

A REMEDY of which a prominent Atlanta merchant said: "I would have given $500 as soon as I would a nickel for what two bottles of your medicine did for my daughter."

A REMEDY in regard to which, S. J. Cassells, M. D. Druggist, Thomasville, Ga., says: "I can recall instances in which *it afforded relief after all the most remedies had failed.*

A REMEDY about which Dr. R. R. Ferrell, LaGrange, Ga., writes: "I have used for the last twenty years the medicine you are putting up and consider it the best combination ever gotten together for the disease for which it is recommended.

A REMEDY about which Dr. Joel Branham, Atlanta, said: "*I have examined the recipe,* and have no hesitation in advising its use, and confidently recommend it."

A REMEDY which the Rev. H. B. Johnson, near Marietta, Ga., says he has used in his family, with the "utmost satisfaction" and recommended it to three families "who found it to be just what it is recommended.

A REMEDY of which Pemberton Inverness, & Benson say: "We have been selling it for many years with constantly increasing sales. The article is a staple with us, and one of *absolute merit.*"

REMEDY of which Lamar, Rankin & Lamar say: "We sold 50 gross in four months, and never sold it in any place but what it was wanted again."

A REMEDY by which Dr. Baugh of LaGrange, Ga., says: "I cured one of the most obstinate cases of VICARIOUS MENSTRUATION that ever came within my knowledge, with a few bottles."

A REMEDY of which Dr. J. C. Huss, Notasulga, Ala., says: "I am fully convinced that it is unrivaled for that class of diseases which it claims to cure.

A REMEDY about which Maj. John C. Whitner, of Atlanta, well and favorably known all over the United States as a General Insurance Agent, says: "I used this remedy before the war, on a large plantation on a great number of cases, *always with absolute success.*

A REMEDY about which Mr. J. W. Strange, of Cartersville, Ga., certifies that one bottle cured two members of his family of menstrual irregularity of many years standing.

THIS GREAT REMEDY IS

Bradfield's Female Regulator.

Send for Treatise on the Health and Happiness of Woman, mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. Box 28, Atlanta, Ga.

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR CROSS Ties for the Wilson and Fayetteville Railroad of the following description. Ties to be (8½) eight and a half feet long, (9) nine inches wide, (7) seven inches thick. To show at least (7) seven inches heart upon each face, to be evenly and smoothly hewed, and squarely butted at each end.

Said Ties to be of Black Cypress, White Oak, Post Oak or Pine. If pine, to be hewed on all four sides. The other to have the bark taken off.

Ties to be delivered on said line of road at such points as may be agreed upon, and cross piled in piles of 50 ties, at intervals of 100 feet, or otherwise as may be agreed upon.

Ties, except Black Cypress, not to be cut before the 1st July 1885.

Address F. GARDNER,
Eng. W. & F. R. R.,
Care W. & W. R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C.

May 7, 1885. 117-tf

RALEIGH REGISTER.

By P. M. HALE, Printer to the State.

Subscribe to your Home Paper and pay for it, and then remit $2 to pay for your

State Democratic Paper,

the RALEIGH REGISTER. Each new subscriber, remitting $2 direct, is entitled to the REGISTER for one year and to

WEBSTER'S PRACTICAL DICTIONARY,

which, until August 1, 1885, is offered as a Premium.

Sample copies of the REGISTER mailed on application. Address.

RALEIGH REGISTER,
RALEIGH, N. C.

May 28, 1885. 120-tf

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

ESTABLISHED 1846.

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication, furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 261 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Seven Years' practice before the Patent Office, and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents.

Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 261 Broadway, New York.

MERCHANT MILLS.

The Old Reliable Again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1885. 120-tf

PRATT'S
Aromatic Geneva Gin
CURES DISEASED KIDNEYS.

When it is taken into consideration that Gin is the only spirit possessing a medicinal quality other than a stimulant, a pure article is required.

PRATT'S
Aromatic Geneva Gin

Is a pure Geneva (Swiss) Gin, redistilled with selected buchu leaves, fresh italian juniper berries, gentian root, &c. It will be found an invaluable remedy and certain cure for Bright's Disease, Stone in Bladder, and all inflammation of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.

JAMES E. MORRIS, Sole Agent,
165 CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK.

B. F. SEDBERRY,

Leading Druggist and Sole Agent for the sale of PRATT'S AROMATIC GENEVA GIN

At Fayetteville, N. C.

June 11, 1885. 122-6m